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too, she might not, she could not, have suited him so well. If not altogether a guide for him, she was eager to be guided, and would, he foresaw, soon permit him to be her guide in all respects where she needed one; he hoped so, saw, soon permit him to be her guide in all respects where she needed one; he hoped so, sat least; and if he was not quite sure, his doubt at least is the mater at least spiritual potentate who came in his way, least spiritual potentate who came in his

may the can pour out alf his or her failings and faelings before the soul that loves him or ber the best, and be only the dearer for the redation.

Not at my friends?*

"Nor at

The Knight's Conquest. The Anigness Conquired

Estler me not in any want
To seek refreshment from a plant
Those didst not set; since all must be
Thou didst not set; since all must be
Plucked up whose growth is not from Thee."

Henry Vaughan. "Maid, choosing man, remember this: You take his nature with his name;

Herman's second letter (written on the sec-

The mast is to the second state of the content of t lar two cards. She saw "Miss Arden" on the first one, and she saw no more. Her heart and she gave a great start simultaneously. She harried to the parlor, longing to have the first meeting over, but trembling so that she could searcely stand. "My own precious sister! how happy you have made Herman!" was clear's sincerely grateful salutation, and Constance found herself in her arms. In that a weary child, lost, but comforted by being found again, "I had no sister," whispered fine, in a voice choked with emotion, "to counsel me, or I could never have made him so unhapp! Kindesis, dearest Clara, forgive me! Two may be strong and peretraining enough to the kernel of the nut which the Reformance was en irely wasted and pale, which those are not made they were sisters, comme if ye na peu.

"Here is Edward," said Clara, as she re-" is a done of the characteristics of

dependants but one.

"What did she mean?" repeated Constance, laughing, as she laid her hand upon his arm, and

"To make me as cold and stiff and unkind to you as possible, and keep me from giving you a single chance to speak to me or correspond with me; as if we had not been honorable people, and upon honor; but to set it all right with me afterwards, as she did yesterday, at the last moment, just before she set me down safely here, though then it came very near being all wrong for you; for, until she told me some pieous despairing nonsense that you talked to be, sit, I had a great mind to run off again, and hide no matter where; and, after all, I did not know whether to believe her or not. 'How whether to believe her or not. 'How whether to believe her or not. 'How when you had been properly trained; I never have been properly trained; I never meas you do Jenny, dear as you do Jenny, dear double. Treat me as you do Jenny, dear would be constance, don't be wilful—be gentle—do as you would be done by!'"

In company, she was said, indeed, to be wone defolish—don't be wilful—be gentle—do as you would be done by!'"

In company, she was said, indeed, to be wone derugled, to be wone derugled her all the raven dawn of broadcloth till he smiled;"

In ever have been properly trained; I never would be Jenny, dear Aunt Cora. Say, 'Constance, Constance, con't be wilful—be gentle—do as you would be done by!'"

In company, she was said, indeed, to be wone derugled, to

instant. Then, planting her little foot more firmly on the flowery floor, she resumed: "None, Herman. After the example which you set me three years ago, they ought not, they should not make any, But, oh, I hope God, in his mercy, will remained that they with the remarkable sagacity and power of ny, But, oh, I hope God, in his mercy, will remember how much weaker I am than you, and sever call upon me to choose between my duty of my—love."

"Amen to that last clause. I shall never and my—love." member how much weaker I am than you, and never call upon me to choose between my duty

call upon you for such a choice, at any rate."
"I thought you would say so. I should be very sorry to apostatize, not only for shame at such changeableness, but because, though there are some things about Catholicism which are still irksome to me. I am save that it calls

WASHINGTON, D. C.

| Comparison of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the control of the state of the state of the control of the state of the state

BY W. H. BRISBANE. I love to see the sturdy oak, When it resists the stormy blast And at each howling tempest stroke, Sull proves its roots are deep and fast

But more than this the honest man, In palace or in lowly cot, Who meets oppression's partisan, And sternly tells him, "I will not. I love to see the slender reed, When bent before the sweeping gale,

Still holding on its go'den seed, That not an atom's worth may fail. But more than this the man who saith,

When crushed beneath the people's pow'r,
"I hold to truth with steadfast faith,
And for its triumph bide my hour."

he might mot, abe could mon, and make the problem of the problem o

She trembled in spite of herself.

Do not alarm yourself unnecess
madam. I have no news of Mr. Jasper." An angry flush came over her face as she re An angry must came over her race as she resumed her seat. "Why, then, do you intrude upon me in this unseemly fashion? Your abruptness of course frightened me."

"I am sorry, madam," said the gardener, harble, "but I can nearly beside, wreaff in mens of her manufacture into a new and yet unconverted country. He had known one ex-

Perhaps I know you better than any other er. Fernas I know you better than any other person, as I ought to, for —

"Never mind that, Richard," interrupted Mrs. Fleming, a sickly pallor coming over her face; "I am not so strong as I was, and cannot afford to have old wounds opened now.

" les go on."
" be you know, Mrs. Fleming, that Clarissa is living with Mrs. Morninglory now, and went to he directly from you?"

Ms. Fleming started a little, but responded with a shrug of the shoulders. "I did not have it to see the shoulders."

"No! They shall not have it to see the shoulders."

me your news. You have bad tidings of Jasper?" is a —except that you villain Clinquant, I am tauld, hea ben putting his pretty pen at work, and cooking up a story about it, which is to ap-

and cooking up a story about it, which is to appear in the _____ magazine for the nixt month. The ungrateful beggar!"

The ungrateful beggar!"

The ungrateful beggar!"

Richard seemed more confused than everade our "Why, part I heard through the servant's man, whom Clarissa has been boasting till, and the ner, rest I got from—from a friend."

Mrs. Fleming paused awhile, seeming to re
The ungrateful beggar!"

"Exactly," said Digest, as if taking testimoney.

"Do those proofs give you any power over him—power that could be wielded to his detriment?" Mr. Digest rubbed his hands complement?"

Mrs. Fleming paused awhile, seeming to re
Mrs. Fleming paused awhile, seeming to re-

Proceed, proceed," added she, stamping her foot with impatience; "I am anxious to hear what you have to tell me."

"Madam, I have been in your service for a long time—so long, indeed, that I have come to regard you as a friend, as well as an employer. Perhans I know you better than any other. But do not breathe a word respecting this matter to Mr. Classic."

correcting some proofs which lay around him and on his desk.

But do not breathe a word respecting this matter to Mr. Classic."

"I suppose I am at liberty to do what I can towards faulsifying that reports, madam, sac lang as I do not interfere wi' your ain purble and preparing to "said Richard, rising, and rising to "

questons about you very long ago, but I do not think my style of response was altogether agreeable to the 'old Fox'—at least, he quit that put of the garden very suddenly, and in high adgeon. Then I saw the claw under the velve paw. He wanted to know abune Mr. Jape, where he was, and why he was gone away, iso."

"Ly ar him, Richard, if he is my enemy, But why do you speak of them? Have they found out "

"They have found out a very little, and invented a great deal more. "I's a diabolical quant, the brat of a strumpet whose favors were quant, the brat of a strumpet whose favors were wented a great deal more. "Tis a disbolical plot! said the gardener, very energetically. Then he proceeded: "And your maid, Clarissa she has left you, I believe?"

"es—I dismissed her."

"und she threatened you"——

"tes—I' dismissed her."

"and she threatened you"——

"tes—I' dismissed her."

"tes—I' dismissed her." nurture this pride, near by to help me in defend-ing it? Alone, alone"—and as she bowed bid, and let me see at how large a figure my

Mrs. Fleming sprang to her feet, pale as marble, and, steadying herself by resting her hand upon the table, near which she had been aiting, said, in a hollow voice;

"Keep me not in suspense, Richard. Tell Richard was confused; he stammered, "That me your news. You have had tidened for the face.

"Is that all of it?"

Richard was confused; he stammered, "That me thim at my house?"

"Saying that you had reason to mistrust him and had the means of proving him to be a vil-lain—a charge which I then imputed to your

"See if that is right." Proceeding at the murder me, if he was certain of not being same time, in the coolest and most deliberate caught. But it is not rogues I fear, but honest fashion, to lay hands upon and tear up all the people," and with this paradox the worthy law-

proof-sheets within reach.
"What in the devil do you mean, sir?" "Don't you see?" said Digest, coolly. "Cur queenly friend has changed her mind about the publication of her adventures, and has commissioned rate to inform you, and guarantee you against any loss consequent upon the change."

"Ah, I understand," said Clinquant, throwing himself back in his chair, with a smile of
joy. "You have come to buy me off. Well,

"Fiddle-dee-dee!" laughed the lawyer; "that is so. I would a great deal rather be a man; but is what I call jumping to a conclusion. I sim-ply pay you for your labor. So far as the rest been consulted, there would have been a mani-

ous student, and considered the mangenius in sive than one of those magning class. Unfortunately, he was not much often read of, and occasion

one claiming to be his guardian, in which he was notified that blank dollars blank cents had that day been deposited to the credit of

You really must be unwell, Clinquant?" bowed his head down upon his hands on the table, and was convulsed with great shudder-

G. BAILEY, Washington, D. C.

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yer dismissed the subject.
[TO BE CONTINUED.]

MEN AND WOMEN. No. I. Wherein Man is Greatly Magnified. BY GAIL HAMILTON.

I am a woman. I am sorry that it is so, but it been consulted, there would have been a unani-

The contribution of the special production o

often read of, and occasionally see—stately, grand, epic—with the blackness and beanty of might in the matchless locks that sweep overthe calm, still brow, and all the starry splendor of a thousand nights in the eyes that burn beneath? What can be more captivating than the opening life of a gay little blonde, from whose soft curls the flutter never quite dies out, whose aims in the account had grown deathly pale, and was sitting with hands elenched, and eyes fieres with wrath.

"No—go on; I like the story."

"You seem to," said Digest, dryly. "Well, the young man put him off from time to time, saying that he was waiting for funds, until the day of his graduation, when he gave our tradesman a check for the full amount, clothes, hats, tobacco, pipes, and all included, upon a bank in a neighboring city, saying that funds had just been deposited there for his use, in testimony of which he produced a letter signed by no claiming to be his guardian, in which he recording the hand conclusion of the whole matter—high or the starty with the black college has been shaded and conclusion of the whole matter—high or the starty splendor of a thousand nights in the eyes that furn beneath? What can be more captivating than the opening life of a gay little blonde, from whose soft curls the flutter never quite dies out, whose dimpling smile is only less sweet than her tender pensiveness? Or, passing from these types of an extinct womanhood, whose departing left but few traces, we see every day pretty, graceful, and elegant women, some neat, simple, and indistinctly limned; some standing out in bold relief, with regal adornings; and in our daily walks we jostle against countless heroines—self-sacrificing wives, devoted mothers, noble midens, who bear a hidden grief, who wrestle with a secret foe, who silently, if need be, brave the, sneer of the world, who will die and give no sign—and we cannot choose but admire. Still, narrowing the question down to a point, this is the conclusion of the whole matter—high or blessed with means, and he had the tastes of a grand, epic—with the blackness and beanty narrowing the question down to a point, this is the conclusion of the whole matter—high or low, rich or poor, bond or free,

There is nothing so splendid as a splendid man!

I need not search the pages of history for It seemed so, indeed, for Mr. Clinquant had bowed his head down upon his hands on the table, and was convulsed with great shudderings and heavings of his whole frame.

"Damn you!" said he.

"Well," continued Digest, "the young man went off next day, and our tradesman went to the city and the bank, where he received the consoling intelligence that said check was in the consoling in the solitude of his own originality; to John Bunyan, standing alone on his Delectable Mountains; to Milton, thrust-like was in the consoling that the solitude of his own originality; to John Bunyan, standing alone on his Delectable Mountains; to Milton, thrust-like was a constant of the consta consoling intelligence that said check was nothing worth, because said young man had not nor never had had any funds in said bank.

wise strengthen my case; for they are unique, not as regards women only, but the whole human race. To be a man does not necessarily And the poor tradesman went home, saying to himself, that it was very bad policy trusting smooth-spoken young men. And what is more, born, married, and die, by the thousands, and

"I tell you."

"I am aware of that," said Digest, coolly; "but the young man, in his eagerness to have everything in ship-shape order, and being perhaps at that time inexperienced in such matters, rather overdid it, by getting an endorser upon its back. See, here it is;" and unfolding the paper which he held in his hand, and with which he had all along pointed his discourse, he read:

"Bank of so-and-so pay to order of John Brown, so many dollars and cents.' Signed, 'Aulicus Clinquant.' While on the back we read: 'Right. John Macerides,' which latter gentleman, whose name is here taken in vain, was, I believe, the then President of the College. Am I right? Well, this latter signature constitutes the forgery to which I had reference."

Clinquant had resumed his composure and his sneer. As soon as he found it was all up with him, he determined to wear a bold front.

"Well, you have me—what will you do with me?"

"As I told you. la Reine le veut. She pro-

of course he is. One sinewy hand lightly poising his umbrella; water-proof overcoat "close buttoned to the chin;" tight-fitting trousers tucked into enormous India-rubber hoots. What is the storm to him? I do not think I am naturally malignant, but, under such circumstances, if I could knock the man

me?"

"As I told you, la Reine le veut. She prohibits the publication of any stories of the style
of Sub Rosa."

"What else?"

But if Mrs. John Smith wishes to pay a ten days visit to her mother, sixty miles away, a fortnight is not too much time to devote to preparations. Her wardrobe is to be thoroughly overhauled; dresses selected, bought, made; overnance; theses serece, boggs, had a dressmaker consequently to be hunted up and engaged; old skirts adjusted to new basques; collars mended, whitened, and clear-starched; Mr. Smith's shirts, stockings, and handkerchiefs, placed where he can lay his hands on dfolded, for no Smith ever yet conrived the idea of lifting up one thing to find another under it; the various strata of rocks being tilted, the genus Smith seems to have ime arranged on the same plan. Then there are the children to be seen to, the marketing to be arranged, Bridget to be admonished, and every-thing in general wound up to go ten days without stopping or derangement. Consequently, when the appointed morning comes, and with it the appointed coach, Mrs. Smith is not quite it the appointed coach, Mrs. Smith is and no collar, With one cheek flushed, and no collar, she gives hurried directions, ties up brown-paper packages with nervous trembling fingers, which packages no sooner receive the final jerk than they are discovered to be bursting out at both ends; scatters the young folks hither and thither, running down all who are not agile enough to get out of the way, and is only restrained from scolding outright by a dim vision of plunges down embankments, butting against opposing engines, splintered bridges, flying axles, and life-long separation from beloved ones, to which a railroad journey now-a-days ones, to which a railroad journey now-a-days renders one so fearfully liable. At length, the last knot is tied, the last kiss given, and Mrs. S., anxiously looking at her watch, stumbles over the hem of her dress into the coach, be-

and ner incessait inquality and ner incessait inquality approaches; the intense unrest that looks out of her eyes, quivers on her lips, trembles in her hands, and flutters in every thread of her garments. All these things may only provoke a mile, but Mrs. J. S. is tragically in earnest. Man, too, is independent. He goes where

Man, too, is independent. He goes where and when he lists. He need not be rich to gaze apon all the wonders of the New World, all the magnificence of the Old. He can shoulder his sack, and traverse the globe. Every spot crated by genius, patriotism, suffering a spread out before him. Whatever of eautiful, grand, or glorious, is to be found in rt or nature, is his. He can people his brain with memories that will never die, adorn it with pictures whose colors will never fade, treasure

the day's long ton leave him resuess—in throbbing heart or aching head crave a draught of pure elexir—if the murmur of the waterfall, the glow of the stars, or the ever-new splendor of the moon, lure him out into the night, he goes; and the hush and solitude bring him rest and healing; the night sweeps into his soul, and cools the fever in his veins. The world recedes. He stands face to face with God. He

modate herself to somebody's convenience. She must go in the beaten track. Her eyes must look on, and her eye-lids straight before her. e are no wild wanderings at her own sweet ing off in a tangent on the spur of the moment. new scenes. She must take her old ations with her, and they are a robe of phere which should penetrate to the very "how beautiful!" or a quotation from Byron, by some one whose knowledge of Byron is de-rived from a gilt volume of "Elegant Extracts"

They can open doors in the dampest which women have lost their temper and lamed their fingers over for half an hour, look down precipices and not be dizzy, knock each other rate and not be stunned. You may strike them with all your might on the chest, and it doesn't hurt them in the least, (I mean, if you are a woman.) They never grow nervous and cry. They go up stairs three at a time. They put one hand on a four-rail fence, and leap it without touching. In short, they do everything

Moreover, men are so "easy to get along with." They are good-natured, and conveniently blind and benevolent Women criticize you, not unjustly, perhaps, but relentlessly. They judge you in detail, men only in the man-milliners, and a few others who ought to be, and to whose opinion we pay no regard. If you will only sit still, hold up your head, and ak when you are spoken to, you can be very afortable. I do not mean that men cannot and do not appreciate female brilliancy; but f you are a good listener, and in the right reptive mood, you can spend an hour very the first three minutes that the fringe on your dress is not a match. In four, she covered that the silk of your sleeves is fraved heel of your boot is worn out. By the sixth, she has satisfactorily ascertained, what she suspected the first moment she "set her eyes on you," that you trimmed your bonnet yourself. seventh assures her that your collar is accuracy the cost of your dress, has levelled her mental eve-glass at all your elled her mental eye-glass at all your innocent little subterfuges, and knows to a dead cer-tainty your past history, present circumstunces, and future prospects. Well, what harm if she re prospects. does? Why, none in particular. It is only being stretched on the rack a little while. You have no reason to be ashamed, and you are nature of galloon. Your fringe is too dark, but you ransacked the city, and did your best; you ransacked the city, and did your best; "angels could no more." You trimmed your bonnet yourself, and saved two dollars, which was just what you intended to do. "The means were worthy, and the end was won." Your

world; and ten thousand such small matters who in the ordinary affairs of life were neat to larged with sympathy for the poor and needy a fault, just not fall down and worship a bit of dingy, old, yellow lace, that looked fit for nothing but the wash-tub; and when remonstrated with, excuse themselves by saying, "Why, it is with, excuse themselves by saying, "Why, it is fifty or five hundred years old;" which may be a very lucid explanation, but I cannot say I fully understand and appreciate it.

But if men, in their strength, and courage, and independence, are envisible, men in their extensive are investigated.

gentleness are irresistible. You expect it in women. It is their attribute and characteristic. You do not admire its presence so much as you deplore or condemn its absence. But manly tenderness has a peculiar charm. It is the wild ivy shooting over the battlements of some old feudal castle, lending grace to solidity, veiling strength with beauty. And you meet it everywhere—in the house and by the wayside, in city and country, under broadcloth and homespun. The best seat, the finest standbut urged upon a woman. You may travel from one end of the country to the other, and meet not only civility, but the most cordial and considerate kindness. You may be as ugly as considerate kindness. Tou may be as ugly as it is possible for virtue to be, and tired, and travel-stained, and stupid, and your neighbor of a day will show you all the little attentions you could claim from a father or a brother. He will place his valise for your footstool and his shawl for your pillow, open or close your win-dow-blind at every turn of the road, point out every object of interest, explain everything you don't understand, and do a thousand things to make your journey pleasant. The roughest laborer will step out ankle-deep in the "slosh" laborer will step out ankle-deep in the "slosh" to give you a firm footing; and if you have the decency to thank him, his good-natured face will light up with as broad a smile as if you were doing him the greatest favor in the world. When a carpenter drags the heavy old roadgate, which he has just unhinged to mend, half a dozen rods, to lay it across a mud-puddle that a dozen rous, to may it across a linuar planter and a woman, to whom he never spoke before, and probably never will again, may pass over dry-shod, it is false to say that the age of chivalry is gone. Talk of Sir Walter Raleigh's gallant-ry! Say rather his shewdness. Surely his was the most economical use to which cloak was ever put. What wonderful politeness was there in a risking a few yards of plush to win

the smile of a sovereign whose smiles were "money and fame, and troops of friends?" I am aware that this universal politeness has passed under the ban of certain of my sex who are pleased to consider and designate it as "doll-treatment," and resent it accordingly. over the hem of her dress into the coach, beseeching the driver to hurry. He politely says "yes," but persistently drives "no." After what she considers unnecessary delay, she arrives at the station, hurries in to the ticket office, tries to hurry open her porte-monnaie, but, as that is governed by the Medo-Persic of life," though I can't vote. Without granting but, as that is governed by the Medo-Persic laws of inertiae and attraction, it refuses to be hurried. Hurriedly she asks the ticket master, "Is the train North gone?" His loud, clear, deliberate, "No, ma'am," startles her, and, I consider myself lucky whenever a sensible, before she recovers herself, he has gone to the opposite window. She waits her turn again, earnest of anything that interests him. Don't with a sigh of mingled relief she sinks upon a sofa.

With a sigh of mingled relief she sinks upon a sofa.

and in good faith, but I should like to see the and weariness, she sinks upon a sofa.

and in good faith, but I should like to see the latter, we were able to provide that all our subTime would fail me to follow Mrs. S. on her man, woman, or child, that would dare to say scribers, new and old, should be supplied from them to me. 1 use the term condescend, but its beginning. "Herman" was commenced so the incessant inquiries of avery men with think he condescends to a woman, without feeling an itching desire to take him between my thumb and finger, and give him a twirl that shall send him "spinning down the ringing grooves" of whatever street he happens to be

> Even if it were true-if the aforementioned Even if it were true—if the aforementioned courtesy were a kind of quid pro quo—a superfluity given for an essential taking away—a Roland of kindness, thrust upon us for an Oliver of right, fraudulently kept back—why—I am afraid I must make the ignoble confession that I—believe—I like the Roland better than the folliver, that is, if we can't have both—if rights are of the courter. It is places to the content of the courter preclude courtesy. It is pleasanter, or, as Englishmen would say, "jollier," to sit by the flesh-pots of Egypt than to starve legally in the promised land. Women would better improve the rights they have a little more, before going mad after others that they know not of. seems to me that I have business enough on my hands now to occupy three persons at least; and if men will be so good as to do the law-making, and stock-jobbing, and bribing, and quarrelling, and stump-speaking, I will be greatly obliged to them. It will give them employment, and take them off our hands for a good part of the day, which is very convenient. As the big man said, when asked why he let his little wife beat him: "It amuses her, and it he well informed upon the subject of the ler and Fillmore, the "I writer as not only reliable, but in a position to he well informed upon the subject of the ler and Fillmore, the "I writer as not only reliable, but in a position to he south receiving the well informed upon the subject of the ler and Fillmore, the "I writer as not only reliable, but in a position to he well informed upon the subject of the ler and Fillmore, the "I writer as not only reliable, but in a position to he well informed upon the subject of the ler and Fillmore, the "I writer as not only reliable, but in a position to he will be well informed upon the subject of the ler and Fillmore, the "I writer as not only reliable, but in a position to he will be well informed upon the subject of the ler and Fillmore, the "I writer as not only reliable, but in a position to he will be well informed upon the subject of the ler and Fillmore, the "I writer as not only reliable, but in a position to he will be well informed upon the subject of the ler and Fillmore, the "I writer as not only reliable, but in a position to he will be well informed upon the subject of the ler and Fillmore, the "I writer as not only reliable, but in the south reliable to the left of the left of

enjoying the pleasures of slavery for a sea-on. But Plato says it is an awful gift of the

I do not believe that the stream of kindness, which flows so continually from men to usward, has any such polluted source. It is not underhand, as some would have us believe, nor sinister. Men do not systematically oppress us. They mean well, only they are a little thick-headed. As soon as they see their way clear, they will walk in it. Meanwhile, comes in this involuntary outgushing, this incomes in this involuntary outgushing, this in- in reference to the views and sympathies angel, which I pray God may spring up, and bud, and blossom into glorious fruitage. Am I enthusiastic? I have a right to be. A nation of men loyal—not to grace, beauty, magnifi-cence, but to womanhood, to the highest impulof the universe, is a thing to be enthusia ring a week's journey, it can only be from the manifest impossibility of conducting so many "affairs" to a successful termination. Nero wished all Rome had but one head, that he night strike it off at a blow. I could wish that all America had but one heart, in which case there would be but one heart, in which case there would be but one thing wanting to com-plete my happiness, viz: that that distilled heart should be as tenderly disposed towards me as I should be towards it.

I have somewhere read that, in a part of the worship, the men say, "I thank thee, O hat thou hast not made me a woman;" and the women devoutly and meekly follow, "I thank thee, O God, that thou hast made me as pleased thee." The first is the language of ature, the second of grace. The first is physology, and impracticable to us; the se sophy, and attainable. Let us take cou-

For the National Era.

OBITUARY. Died at his residence in Washington county a., on the 23d of last month, JONATHAN KNIGHT valuable citizen of the community and a high-respected member of the religious "Society f Friends." In his removal from the large ly-respected member of the rengious society of Friends." In his removal from the large and responsible sphere of action in which he had been so usefully engaged for many years past, his numerous friends and acquaintances are made deeply sensible that a mournful blank is left in their midst, that will not be easily fill-

d up.

Being habitually kind and courteous in his demeanor, he did not fail to secure the respect and confidence of those with whom he mingled, whether in a social, political, or religious point Concerned to maintain a "con oid of offence, both toward God and ma calculated with tol- he was enabled to discharge many importan he was enabled to the large man, important trusts committed to him in civil society with fidelity and honor, becoming both the noble patriot and dignified Christian. In the various lations of life, his firmness and devotedne to conscientious principle were felt and appreciated; alike in the private social circle, the halls of legislation, and in his oft-repeated in tercourse with the various classes of mankind to whose society his public labors and duties a civil provision of the property of the control of the for us to say, "The rich man died, and was buried." We desire to cherish a lively remem was just what you intended to do. "The means the control of the means are worthy, and the end was won." Your age is not real, according to the cant of the shopkeepers; but it is real—real cotton, real linen, real silk, or whatever the material may be, and you never pretended it was Honiton or point; and if lace is soft, and white, and fine. point; and if lace is soft, and white, and fine, and sets off the throat and wrists prettily, I don't see why it may not just as well be made in America for two cents a yard, as in Paris for two dollars, or two hundred. In fact, this whole

for joy," in holding forth the hand of "ready relief" in the dark hour of adversity and trial. Brownsville, Pa., 12th month 23, 1858.

heir advantage to advertise in the Era.

Messrs. Pettingill & Co., S. B. Niles, and Joy, Coe, &

Era: G. W. Light, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Innis, Salem, Mass.; Thomas Wheeler, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. T. Park,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1859.

JASPER. Inducement to New Subscribers.

Owing to the unusual interest manifested bers may have the benefit of the story, to issue an "Extra" on the 1st of January, containing all the chapters published up to that time.

All new subscribers will receive the Era from the 1st of January, unless otherwise re-

In commencing our Thirteenth Volume must return our cordial thanks to the friends who have stood by the Era: and their deeds come invested, too, with the grace of generous and warm-hearted encouragement.

We hope to be able in a short time to maintaing the integrity of the Republican or ganization. The tone of the Republican Press s all that could be desired.

two stories. "Herman" and "Jasper." we did o without reference to the consideration. whether they would be completed during the last volume, or run over into this. Our readers will acquit us of a cunning intention to inveigle them into a renewal of their subscriptions. How much longer "Herman" will be, we do not even now know; "Jasper" will continue, we think, about two or three months. In the case of the value of "Herman" depends more upon the beauty of the ideas, than the interest of its narrative. Taken up at any point, it will amply repay the thoughtful and di riminating reade

LORD NAPIER will be succeeded by Lord Dunfermline, (late Sir Ralph Abercrombie,) who is the grandson of the heroic Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the conqueror of Alexandria and the deliverer of Egypt.

We have received from the publishers, H reelev & Co., New York, the Tribune Alma nac for 1859. It contains a valuable compila tion of political events, election returns, &c.

THE RECALL OF LORD NAPIER. The reader will find in another column as nteresting and important statement of the Minister to this Government. The grave and

to the proper pitch of indignation, and letter from London. If the facts be such as a crust of bread and the right of suffrage they are represented to be, the British Government of the course course. ment could not have pursued a different cours in the premises without suffering the moral in gods that we can become used to things; and I in the premises without suffering the moral in-have become so used to this, that, notwithstand fluence of the English people to be grossly pering an occasional spasm, really I am—pretty well, thank you, but—

I do not believe that the stream of kindness, ple of the United Kingdom are intensely Anti-Slavery; and it were criminal dereliction on the part of the Government to send as its rep resentative to Washington, a man with sen ments such as Lord Napier is reported to cherish. We confess that we have been loth to believe the reports which have gained currence Lord Napier. We take it for granted tha an educated English gentleman, with no mo tives of interest or long-cherished prejudices to bias his judgment, will take the side of hu manity, justice, and honor; and it would be uncharitable to presuppose a state of moral ob liquity which can find anything just and well ordered in the system of Slavery, or honorable in the Kansas policy of the Administration.

But the London correspondent of the Adver ser makes another statement even more important and startling than the one to which we have referred. He distinctly charges that the rission to London, whose object was to enlist the British Government in an enterprise for the dissolution of the Union.

We have often seen in the Southern news apers boasts of what the South could do, out the Union, with the aid of England : and ore than once it has been said that the British Government would be ready to foster a Southern Confederacy; but we were not pre pared to believe that the disunionists had actually committed the overt treason of conspiring with a foreign Government against our own. We still are willing to give them the benefit of a doubt; and we will not assume an anonymous tement to be true, however consistent with what we know of the facts. But the allegation is too important to go unnoticed. If we have raitors among us, who are secretly plotting with England, for the overthrow of the Government and Constitution, the fact ought to be known and they should be brought to condign punishnent. We believe that there is a law on the statute book which forbids and punishes the attempt of private individuals to institute ne gotiations with foreign Governments, even with patriotic ends in view. What, then, must be he punishment of traitors?

AN UNPORTUNATE ENTERPRISE.—We fear aunched his bark in "the traffic in human flesh" at an unpropitious hour. When the organ of the fire-eaters of Alabama, to say nothhis prospects look gloomy. We see nothing but the haven of Freedom.

SENATOR DOUGLAS .- Mr. Douglas was sereaded on Friday, the 31st ult., in New York, at have disapproved that measure, they succeeded his hotel, when he came out, and addressed the by a mere plurality in electing Mr. Buchanan people, upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and her questions of public interest. He refrained from saving anything of the Administration. At Philadelphia he also addressed his friends on Monday last, using about the same language as at the New York serenade. language as at the New York serenade. even if he had followed the line indicated in his

DISORGANIZATION OF THE DEMO-

The party which claims the title of Demo cratic has been in existence about thirly years. We are aware that it claims identity with the old Republican party founded by Jefferson, but with no good reason. The downfall of he Federalists, which occurred during the Administration of Mr. Madison, was followed by a eorganization of parties, neither of which ould own any connection with the unopular and defeated Federalists; and each of which claimed affinity with the successful Republicans. It may be doubted whether a majority of the Federalists joined the Whigs, or west into the new Democratic organization, which very soon dropped even the name of Republican. It is well known that the present President was a Federalist, and that many of the eading spirits in the original Jackson organization were of similar antecedents. It is equally well known that Henry Clay, the "great enbodiment" of the Whig party, as his friends were proud to style him, was a Republican of the old school. In all parts of the Union, the Fedour readers in the story now in course of eralists and Republicans were to be food in lication in the Era, entitled "JASPER," we each of the new organizations of Demoratic ave concluded, in order that all new subscri- and Whig parties; and we think that we are amply justified by the facts in denying the identity of the modern sham Democracy with that of the Jeffersonian Republican party

Indeed, 'the "Democracy" for manywear This Extra will be sent free to all new subpast has been so perverted from what I was under General Jackson, that it would be uninst to his memory not to draw the distinction. It is true that General Jackson was a slave holder, and that his policy was Pro-Sierery; but such were his moderation and farness, compared with those of his successors, cut he would have been voted out of the party any time during the last dozen years, had he lived, for "unsoundness" or lukewarmness.

It is also true, and not to be omitted in historical retrospect, that bad as were the Adminisume the discussion of the importance of trations of Van Buren and Polk, they were moderate and liberal in comparison with hose of Pierce and Buchanan. Thousands of hose who assisted in the election of Mr. Pierc are now stanch Republicans; and they maintain with a show of reason, that the Democratic party ceased to exist after the perfidious relies of repealing the Missouri Compromise was adopted by his Administration. They asist that thenceforward a new party was farned, composed in a large measure of Old Line Whigs, whose central and sole idea is the extension and perpetuation of Slavery.

Each of these eras in the history of De racy in this country has been marked gradual development of the Pro-Slavery polici, and a consequent tendency to decay and desc

The Jeffersonian Democracy, which be an with the doctrines of universal equality and freedom, insensibly lost its attachment to ridical principles; and although it never assu Pro-Slavery attitude, it never essayed to be be a continuation of the Jeffersonian Re ican party, was from the beginning P very, if not in profession, at least in pro-Van Buren gloried in being "a Norther with Southern principles;" and it was after he had ceased to wield the patron ederal Government that he exhibit oree of independence. Tyler, a renegade was practically adopted by the Der party, and his ultra Pro-Slavery policy, ding the annexation of Texas, was sustained by that party. Polk precipit ggrandize the South and Slavery. erval of four years of Whig rule, un ler and Fillmore, the "Democracy." w

eroachments upon the rights of free labor, and nothing short of the repeal of the Missouri compromise would appeare the haughty spir of Slavery propagandism. The concess ade, but was far from satisfying the slaveholdindicial decision declaring the right to slaves so long as the Territorial condition lasts; and, as a practical measure, they insisted hat Slavery should be forced into Kansas by he power of the Federal Government. These ands, as the country knows, were accorded ; and while they may be regarded as the limax of usurnation and fraud, they have been ttended with the compensating good of bringng to dissolution one of the most corrupt and vicked political organizations which the world

The truth is, that the Democracy, at every stage of its descent into the slough of Slavery, has weakened its hold upon the hearts of the people. Even when apparently growing strong-er, by consolidating the South in its support, it was imbibing the seeds of decay and corruption. Southern disunionists have sent more than one An oligarchy rules the South with more than Austrian despotism; and the party which has its stronghold in the attachment of an oligarchy can never be popular with the American people. So long as the Democracy could by its policy secure the support of the oligarchy, without openly avowing its slavish subjection to it, presses would agree in their definitions and so long as it could disguise its real Pro-Slavery purposes under some false pretence of it? Is he for popular sovereignty, or against constitutional obligation or national interest, it? Does he approve the Adm has at last demanded that all disguises be thrown aside: that the party shall stand forth as the champion of Slavery, and be ready to prostitute itself, in its domestic and foreign pol icy, to the extension and perpetuation of the nstitution. Step by step, the party has lost ground in the free States, in proportion as its ro-Slavery policy has secured it the almost uth. The Northern masses are in ndivided So the nature of things essentially Democratic, in the absolute sense of the word. They are in fact the People; and the fact, that the party which still arrogates the name, has forfeited their confidence, is indubitable proof that it has forsaken Democratic principles. By the annexation of Texas-a measure designed merely for the exension of Slavery, although disguised under various patriotic and national pretences-the Dem ocratic party greatly alienated the Northern mind hat our neighbor of the Southern Citizen has and caused thousands to desert its standard. Its support of the fugitive slave act, one of the "Compromise" measures of 1850, weakened it stil further, and materially strengthened the Antigan of the fire-eaters of Alabama, to say nothing of the official organ of Mr. Buchanan and the organ of Hunter and Douglas, all conspire to denounce his favorite branch of our foreign commerce as murderous piracy, we confess that overwhelm the Democracy with defeat in 1854, quicksands and shoals ahead, unless he should in nearly all the free States, and materially to turn about, redeem his pledge, and steer for reduce their numbers in all of them. But ralpromise was repealed, and who was believed to

inaugural; but the undiscriminating masses in all probability would have sustained him, had he honestly adhered to his instructions to Gov ernor Walker. But he yielded to Souther dictation, and not only abandoned Walker and Stanton, but punished them for faithfully carrying out his instructions. He took sides openly and actively with the ruffian usurpers, and as. sisted them by all the power and patronage of

the Federal Government in forcing a Constitu tion upon Kansas. This last act, together with his subseque efforts to force the Lecompton Constitution through Congress by corrupt influences, has completed the disintegration of the party. It was apparent to Mr. Douglas, that the policy of the party, as dogmatically set forth by the President, could not be sustained by the Northern people, and he foresaw clearly that by supporting that policy longer he would forfeit h seat in the Senate. He therefore came to Washington in December, 1857, prepared to op pose the Administration's Kansas policy vigo ously. He did so, and thereby has probably secured his re-election. In the mean time, sagacious Southern men

egan to foresee that things had been carried too far, and Governor Wise, of Virginia, with a few others, took the part of Douglas; but the oligarchy in a body adhered to the Administra tion, and placed Mr. Wise in Coventry. The defeat of the Lecompton fraud, and its rejection by the people of Kansas unanimously, has greatly strengthened Southern opposition to it. Had it succeeded, the case would have been otherwise. In the North, it cannot muster a corporal's guard in its support; and all the influence of the Administration has utterly failed to secure for it even common respect. It is now well settled, that what remains of Demoracy in the free States is Anti-Lecompton while the slave oligarchy, with a fatuity which is premonitory of destruction or overthrow, still clings to the idea, that the monstrous frauc must be sustained, and its enemies put down, at all hazards. Mr. Douglas has been cashier ed as a party leader by the "Democratic" ma jority in the Senate; the Virginia Convention has refused to congratulate him on his partial success; and he is denounced in the Southern Democratic" newspapers as no better than an abolitionist. The whole power of the Administration has been exerted for his defeat. him have been summarily punished.

The "Democracy," therefore, have at last divided geographically upon the Slavery question. They are not only divided upon this Kansas issue, which may be said to be settled. but upon the important question of "Popular Sovereignty." The Southern Democracy endorses the Lecompton fraud, and denounces its opponents as Free-Soilers. The Northern Democracy, or at least the great majority of the party, sustains Mr. Douglas in his attitude of hostility to it. The Northern Democracy insist that the people of the Territories have duce its maxims of universal liberty to practice; the right to adopt "unfriendly legislation" as

The Jackson Democracy, while profession of it regards Slavery, and thereby keep the institution out of the embryo States. The South sists that the Federal Constitution carried very into all the Territories, and that the itorial Legislatures have no right to exande it. They even insist that the Federal Sovernment is bound to protect them in the

But a still greater source of difference ooming up, and upon which the South itself a hecoming divided, geographically and so-tially. We allude to the revival of the African ve trade. That infamous piracy is no longe subject of speculation. It is in practic

This question will in all probability draw lines f division in the South, which may override ven the anti-Abolition prejudice: for, in addi tion to the opposing sectional interests involved there is the paramount question of danger from the introduction of hordes of barbarians into a ers. They insisted not only upon the repeals of legislative prohibitions against the introduction of Slavery into Territories, but demand at a the subject again, and therefore pursue it no ther at present.

But these are not the only points of difference among the "Democracy." Indeed, it would be difficult to mention a single question upon which there is anything like unanimity. For instance, the Pennsylvania Democracy demand a Protective twiff while the Southern Democracy threaten to dissolve the Union if very, to far as they are concerned, is not profit protection is resorted to. The Democracy is able in an industrial point of view. They b equally divided upon the questions of a Pacific Railroad, the disposition of the public lands. and river and harbor improvements. On all these questions large sections of the party have abandoned the old landmarks, and followed the expediency of the hour.

In view of this state of things, we would re pectfully inquire, what is it to be a Democrat? Who shall define a Democrat? Shall it be the President, or Mr. Douglas, or Senator Davis of Mississippi, or Mr. Hammond? Shall it be the Mississippi, or Mr. Hammond? Shall it be the Philadelphia Press, the Chicago Times, the Washington Union, or the Charleston Mercury, growing regions that are opening up, the accuor the New Orleans Delta? We feel assured that no two of these gentlemen or of these

Is a Democrat for the tariff policy, or against all went on swimmingly; but the slave interest sas policy, or Mr. Douglas's? Is he for the slave trade, or against it?

NO COALITION.

We publish below an extract from a private letter, written by a distinguished Republican of the State of Wisconsin-a gentleman known beyond the limits of his own State as one of nost eloquent, earnest, and devoted friends of our cause, and one who in days past has given evidence of his devotion to free principles in the midst of great personal danger. He is entirely competent to speak of the sentiment of Wisconsin in respect to the proposition to which he alludes.

We are gratified to be able to state, that cent editorials in the Republic are in a very dif ferent style from that of the article comments

—, Wis., Dec. 24, 1858. * * * I avail myself of this opportunit to speak of the efforts which are being made t unite the whole opposition to the Administration on a common basis; and I feel compelled In nearly all the free States, and materially to reduce their numbers in all of them. But rallying in 1856 under a new leader, who was ablast each of the free States, and materially to Anti-Administration Democrats on a Popular Sovereignty platform. How is this possible? Have we been beaten at the last elections? Are sent from the country when the Missouri Com- we too weak to stand on our own feet? Or is not Douglas's Popular Sovereigns, humbug it was two years ago? How shall we stand before the people, if we now adopt the very same principle in opposition to which our very same principle in opposition to which our President. His Administration commenced under anspices favorable to success and popuand do not throw away our chances by a tricky and inconsistent policy. * * * I think that larity. The genuine and intelligent lovers of and inco

For the National Era. "THE ROCK" IN THE VALLEY OF EL GHOR.

Dead Petra in her hill tomb sleeps Her stones of emptinezs remain ; Around her sculptured mys'ery sweep: The lonely waste of Edom's plain.

From the doomed dwellers in the cleft The bow of vengeance turned not back;
Of all her myriads none are left
Along the Wady Mousa's track. Clear in the hot Arabian day

Her arches spring, her statues clim Unchanged, the graven wonders pay No tribute to the spoiler, Time! Unchanged the awful lithograph

Of power and glory undertrod, Of nations scattered like the chaff Blown from the threshing floor of God Vet shall the thoughtful stranger turn To mark afar the burial urn Of Aaron on the cliffs of Hor. And where upon its ancient guard The Rock, El Ghor, is standing yet,

Locks from its turrets desert-ward, And keeps the watch that God has set. The same as when in thunders loud As when it saw in fire and cloud The angels walk in Israel's va-

Or when from Ezion-Geber's way It saw the long procession file, And heard the Hebrew timbrels play The music of the lordly Nile Or saw the tabernacle pause, Cloud bound, by Kadesh Barnea's wells,

While Moses graved the sacred laws, And Aaron swung his golden bell: Rock of the desert, prophet-sung How grew its shadowing pile, at length.
A symbol, in the Hebrew tongue.

On lip of bard and scroll of seer, From age to age went down the name Until the Shiloh's promised year, And Christ, the Rock of Ages, came! The path of life we walk to-day

Is strange as that the Hebrews trod We need the shadowing rock as they,
We need, like them, the guides of God God send His angels Cloud and Fire

God give our hearts their long desire, His shadow in a weary land!

THE SLAVE TRADE.

When some bold fire-eaters broached the ide and all who have dared to sympathize with of reviving the slave trade, three or four year ago, the "Democratic" press of the South wen nto ecstacies of delight. The Missouri Com promise had been repealed, and the enthus astic propagandists began really to dream of filling the whole Western Territories, up to the 49th parallel, with negro slaves. Even the Virginia journals, with few exceptions, fell into the snare, and aided and abetted in the agita tion. The Enquirer, the South, the Examine and we believe the Whig also, fanned th flame by opening their columns to the discussion. It is surprising that they failed to see the consequences of such a step, upon the domestic slave trade, in which Virginia is so deeply interested. But, for the moment, their ardent imaginations were carried captive with the pleasing prospect of overshadowing the continent with the black pall of Slavery, and they forgot the local interests of Virginia. But a sober second thought has at length overtaken them, and they are beginning to apprehend that their favorite free trade, in its application to the trade in slaves, might operate to the letriment of the home producer. The Washwhich a year ago would have filled the whole

> The Union says: "Those portions of the South in which the asjority of the white population is found, are

grain and tobacco-growing regions; and the people could never be induced to incorporate swarms of Africans into their commun ties. Not only would they resist their importa-tion for such a purpose, but they would regard any countenance given to the measure, by cotton and sugar-growing States, as a breach of faith towards themselves as a part of a great section of the Union having with them a common interest, suffering common wrongs and indignities from the outside world, and bound by a common destiny in regard to their com-tion domestic institution. The theory of this partion of the slaveholding section of the Un-ton is, that it is the owner of the slave who is the real servant, and not the bondsman him self. They believe that the institution of Sle lieve that, owing to the original importation into their community, by the North and Great Britain, of Africans in numbers vastly dispreportion to the necessities of their country for labor, and in opposition to their contant and earnest protest against it, a much larger slave population exists among them than they could safely liberate even if the highest precepts of Christianity and whilestheam did not important. Christianity and philanthropy did not imperatively forbid such a step, and also that a much mulation of the negro population among them would most injuriously effect their interests, and if this emigration were prevented by the intro-duction of native Africans in the cotton regions, in the stead of emigrant physics from the higher latitudes of the South, most disastrous consequences would ultimately result, not only to the localities immediately affected by the stoppage of this emigration, but to the whole slaveholdng section of the Union-taking no account of the great revolution in the prices of slaves and of all commodities affected by their labor, which would result from the introduction of large numbers of native Africans at nominal prices

from their native coasts.

"Nor would the people of the cotton States in all probability, he found much less averse t the project of importing Africans, if t were at tempted in earnest on any considerable scale and for any other purpose than mere holitical agitation and personal notoriety. If he compare the negro and white populations of these States, we shall find that the preponderaine of the former is already sufficiently great for permanent safety and stability. The effect of he importations would be to unamy sucrease the preponderance of the blacks, without proportionally augmenting the product of the labor of the negro population. * * *

"As the circumstances attending the landing of the 'Wanderer' and the spiriting away of the sable cargo may be conceived to have sable cargo may be conceived to have mportations would be to unduly increase this

of the 'Wanderer' and the spiriting away of her sable cargo may be conceived to have a thrown a suspicion upon the South of infidelity to the Constitution and laws, that section probably owes it to itself to vindicate its real sentiments, by expressing them in unequivocal and emphatic terms through her State Legislatures. Her best and wisest men may, however, be of opinion that her real sentiments on a project so monstrous and preposterous ought to be presumed by all right-thinking men, and that the monstrous and preposterous ought to be pre-sumed by all right-thinking men, and that the declaration of them is no more incumbent upon her than is the formal expression of her belief

of good works. * * *

"We have said enough to answer the object." we had in view-that of showing not only we nad in view—that of showing not only that the people of the South, as a community, do not look with the least favor upon this mon-strous project of reviving the African slave trade, but that it is morally impossible that they could do so consistently with a wise regard for their industrial and social interests. They would be found on actual test as bitterly oppos-ed to this trade as their fathers were before ed to this trade as their fathers were before them, who protested against it for centuries, and who brought about its abolition by long and persevering effort, in despite of the most

exertions of Northern men to defeat their pur-

We make these long extracts for the double purpose of illustrating our remarks above, and cial organ in reference to the slave trade. We exposing the heretical tendencies of the official organ. The intelligent reader will not fail to see in these remarks of the Union the effects of the recent Northern elections, and we should not wonder if the Cabinet of Mr. Bua few weeks since was favorable to the reviya chanan begins to recognise the existence of a of the slave trade, has now come round to the Many an honest man has been ridden upon a

rail for the utterance of heresies not more grave than those above quoted from the Union, and the spirit of the South must have been greatly owered, if that journal and the Admi which it represents are not signally rebuked. According to the Union, Slavery in all the wore northern slave States is utterly unprofitable, and would break down at once, but for the Southern market, which takes off the surplus. The editor also states that "If we compare the negro and white populations" of the Gulf States, "we shall find that the preponderance of the former is already sufficiently great for pernanent safety and stability." In this state things, the editor takes the side of Virginia and the northern tier of States, insisting that they have the right to send their surplus slaves to the Gulf States, although the effect will be to ncrease the preponderance of the blacks in that quarter, and thereby endanger their " safety and

INCONGRUITIES IN THE MESSAGE.

The President, in order to make a pretext for his proposition to purchase Cuba at an expense of hundreds of millions, raises a terrible hue and cry against the Government of Spain or withholding from American claimants an amount of one hundred and twenty-eight thouand dollars, damages for injuries alleged to have been suffered by American citizens at the hands of the Cuban authorities. This is certainly speculating in Cuban stocks on a very small capital, but we presume that it was the hest the President could do under the circum stances, and we shall not stop to quarrel with him on that account, at present. It is as if William B. Astor should expend a million i buying out a neighbor whose cattle had dam aged his farm to the value of a thousand dol

We will add the further remark, that the bit er complaints and menaces in which the Presdent indulges against Spain upon this head would seem to be no very direct way of conciliating that Power, or of putting its haughty rulers in the mood for ceding away its most valuable possession. But the President is a famous diplomatist, and we would not venture our poor opinion against his in such a matter. On reflection, it occurs to us that the invectives in which he indulges, at the expense of Spanish onor, were intended strictly for home consumption, in order to lash the body politic into passion, and prepare it for the bold proposiion which follows. The message is a communication addressed

not to foreign Governments, but to our own Congress; and it is not to be presumed, in legal ontemplation, that foreign Governments will

ever see it. But let that pass. Our object at present is to draw atte the seeming inconsistency of the President's late and present Administrations has undoubtloud, long, and angry complaints against Spain, edly compelled the Black Democracy to assume for her failure to do justice to our aggrieved citizens, when in the same message he admits, ington Union, which is at once an organ of the and even insists, that the American Government has committed, but of the discomfiture and dis-Administration and a champion of Slavery, is explicit on this point. It contained on the first The claims of our citizens against Spain are publicans, therefore, press on, and there will January an elaborate article upon this sub- of recent date comparatively, none of them runect, in which are embraced many statements ning back further than seven or eight years. But the Spanish claims are of nineteen years back down, when victory begins to perch upon South with alarm. It not only denounces the standing. We allude of course to the claim of their standards. Such tactics would be a renth with alarm. It not only denounces the standing. We allude or course to the claim of the standards. See a standard of the Spanish pirates Ruiz and Montez, for the versal of all redifical as well a stream to the Spanish pirates Ruiz and Montez, for the edge. When he official or the stream to the Spanish pirates Ruiz and Montez, for the edge of the official or the stream to th

the slaves by these Spanish claimants, with in-

quite equal in amount to the American claims

terous, then, must the President's angry com-

But there is another marked inconsistance

dicta are far more sacred, in his estimation

he should insist on ignoring the decision of the

court on this question? That court, on an ap-

peal from the District Court of Connecticut, de

ided the slaves to be free, on the ground that

they were kidnapped and carried into Cuba in

violation of the laws of Spain, and in violation

of our own laws, which make the crime piracy.

How can the President, in the face of this de

cision, and of his own denunciation of the Afri

can trade, call upon Congress to pay these in

THE REVIEW.

We have received this able and interes

quarterly for January. The following is the

able of contents: Art. I. The Moravian Breth

ren. II. Francis Quarles. III. Imagination

in Theology. IV. Carlyle's Frederick. V

The Two Religions. VI. Dr. Furness and Dr.

Bushnell; a question of words and names.

The Eclectic Magazine for January 1950

In opening a new volume, the editor and

the year more than usually attractive in their

embellisments; and he gives the earnest here

picture is one of Shakspeare and his cotempo-

ampton, besides a noble portrait of Shakspeare

cles, from sixteen different reviews and maga-

"The Heroes of India," "An Alpine Storm

ten thousand feet high," " Delusion of the Yel

low Gown," as well as several of the larger and

more solid selections from the best periodical

literature of Great Britain, are much above the

average papers of similar kind. The present

-It is reported that the Governor of Mis

has made a requisition upon the Governo

the usual supply.

ber likewise contains eight pages beyond

Montgomery, charged with

self. There is, too, a large variety of arti-

VII. Review of Current Literature.

famous pirates for the loss of their prey?

against Spain. How utterly unjust and prepos-

stands in a very different attitude towards them. | further. At any rate, they can "take no ster He admits their justice, and urges their pay- backward," for the sake of the small demagor ment upon Congress. The value placed upon cal advantage of cutting under their opponer without forfeiting all claim to the sympathies of terest for nineteen years, would be nearly or Northern men.

THE FREE SOUTH

We have had the pleasure of meeting Mr. plaints and menaces against Spain appear to William S. Bailey, the editor and proprietor the people and Government of that country, the Free South published at Newport, in Ken should his message be translated into Castilian tucky. It is known to many of our readen by some wicked intermeddler in "our domestic that Mr. B. has for several years been engaged in the publication of a thorough Anti-Slaver newspaper in Kentucky, and, after a long and into which the President has fallen, in his deal. difficult struggle with pecuniary embarrass ings with this subject. He is known to be a ments, and with persecutions, we are gratifie champion of the Supreme Court. Its obiter to learn that he is at length in the way of gir than its solemn decisions were to Mr. Jefferson; will spend some days in Washington, and will and, indeed, the President is known to cherish | call upon our Republican friends for assistance for the decisions of the Supreme Court a ven- in his generous effort to diffuse free principles eration equal to that of the Medes and Persians in a slave State. We cordially commend him for their laws. How passing strange, then, that to their patronage.

A UNION MOVEMENT.

The National Intelligencer publishes the fol lowing "authentic" but rather foggy account an "informal" political meeting which is sa to have taken place recently in this cit Neither date, name, nor place of meeting, given, and we are therefore unable to deteri whether it is identical with a similar gathering of which the public has heard numero versions. According to the Intelligencer-

"A number of gentlemen from all section of the country, and heretofore co-operating wit the different political organizations, held a fe days ago an informal meeting in this ci compare opinions and interchange information regard to the present condition of public fairs. Being men of national and conservations sentiments, and ardently devoted to the prenot be disguised that circumstances have pressed on both the leading political par-distinctive characteristics which threaten a g graphical division at the next election.

"The extreme views of these parties naturally excited apprehensions, in the proprietor promises to make the numbers for of sober and considerate men, as to the these mischievous doctrines do not l by a fine mezzotint engraving, by Sartain, of a picture of Faed's, the painter, of the group of states of the Union, and sustained by the Sir Walter Scott and his friends, adorning one of the numbers the past year. The present many other States—met together s of the numbers the past year. The present many oth acting on their own responsibility, to asc raries, including Ben Jonson, Selden, Bacon, some intermediate ground on which all e Beaumont and Fletcher, Daniel, Sir Walter Ratining national and conservative opinion might stand together, and co-operate in advertigate. ing the evils which must result from a contes parties organized with reference to geogra

We are gratified to learn that the spirit zines, some of them written with great ability, displayed in the meeting was of the most satisfactory character, and that no doubt was enfactory character, and that no doubt was enfactory character, and that no doubt was enfactory character. tertained that a basis of union can be inc which will enable the conservative men of all parts of the Confederacy to act together in the contest of 1860. It is probable that at a futr day a more formal and numerous meeting may be assembled, to give full and public expression to their patriotic purposes.
"We are pleased to learn, also, that the mee

ted, and with no view whatever to adva

Should their recommendations be approved ate the time and mode of selecting suitable men to represent the sentiments of fraternity nationality, and devotion to the Union, which have prompted this incipient movemen

CONSERVATISM RULES THE HOUR. In another article we have drawn attention the remarkably conservative tone of the offi-

atrocity. We must do the Advertiser the in-

ice to say that, unlike most of the South

the progress which the Anti-Slavery sentiment

is making among the fire-eaters. We begin to

believe that the Pro-Slavery feeling has culmi-

nated, and the public mind is relapsing again

But the truth is, that the "Democratic"

leaders have at last seen the folly of attempt.

ing the Africanization of the United States.

They begin to suspect that Slavery-extension

is not the most popular war-cry that could be

imagined, and they are taking in sail-at least

until they weather the next Presidential class

tion. Should they again be successful, we

hall hear no more of the timorous conserva

tism which they at present assume. We have

eason to believe that these simultaneous de-

unciations of the slave trade, and this new-

prompted by the leaders of the Black Democ

racy in this city, as an expedient for regaining

the confidence of their Northern allies. The

ned them. They feel that they stand on the

brink of ruin, with perpetual banishment from

power and the spoils in the near future; and

their steps and amend their platforms. Wa

should not be surprised if Mr. Douglas himself

should be forgiven, and received back into full

The Washington States, conducted by Mr.

Pryor, of Virginia, who until recently was the

most ultra man in the Old Dominion, is now a

to the conquest of Mexico, laughs at the ides

of purchasing Cuba, and denounces the slave

trade, which, while conducting the Richmond

South, he seemed inclined to encourage. He

is understood to represent the views of Mr.

Hunter, who is naturally conservative, but who,

as a Senator from Virginia, was constrained by

circumstances to support the Lecompton frond

with all the iniquities of Pierce's and Buchan

an's Administrations. His policy, as well at that of other Presidential aspirants, is to draw

a veil over the past, and cause the people of the

North to forget the infamous outrages and

frauds upon the rights of Kansas which there

supported at the time, either from choice of

ular current among their ignorant and excited

cannot be washed out or forgotten by the pres

The Republican opposition to the unprincipal

pled and unscrupulous Pro-Slavery policy of the

its present attitude of humiliation and repent

concessions. It is no time for Republicans to

om want of moral courage to oppose the pop-

nodel of conservatism. The editor is opposed

as a last resort, they have concluded to retrace

into its normal condition.

Beston Advertiser, which give find that the same spirit is manifesting itself in aks of that which he is in a posit quarters where we had least reason to expect it. LONDON, Dec. The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser, the central The sudden recall of a British Min The sudden recent of a Dritish are tent of so rare occurrence that it en ithout its motives being fully canvast lord Napier has attracted much e in diplomatic and parliamentar very opposite position, and denounces the for in diplomatic and partial in its cause and its consequent in its consequent in the United States, eign traffic in human flesh as an unparallelei derstood in the United States, it uree of real gratification to every nerican Union, and to every trunkind; for it removes all doub-ition which the British Governme newspapers and politicians, it places its oppo o hold toward the friends of dis sition on the grounds of humanity and justice hold toward the menus of distinguished toward the menus of the life is necessary, in order to understood things, to go back son ars, to the days of Mr. Calhoun ars, to the days of Mr. Calhoun We propose at a future day to present this

ars, to the days of Mr. Calhou

me words then attributed to

time the pian of a dissolution of the the formation of a great slavehold was presented here by friends of Mi

THE RECALL OF LORD N.

The following letter comes from a

leen—perhaps incautiously uttere ave so frequently indulged.

At various times these projects reached to members of the Brit ent, and especially in 1851, wh on, seeking for aid and comfor ain. At that time Mr. Abbo Britain. At that time air. Abbot was American Minister, and enjoye usual degree the confidence of Ministers. The projects of the consented to Lord Palmerston, there Foreign Affairs, were by him knowledge of Mr. Lawrence; an born zeal for humanity and justice, have been ern embassy, disheartened by the also by the fate of the Lopez ex result of the late elections has terribly fright.

States.
These schemes were not, however,

and various attempts have been ma in them have sought to produce t the Unted States that the sentiment to the extension of Slavery, so dear nlar heart of Great Britain, was not the Government. During the last V Meson of Virginia, on the floor of t stated as a fact that the British G had changed its opinion on this gre Anything said in so grave a body as ate attracts attention, not much importance would ched to the declarations of Mr. not been for the known intimacy ord Napier. An early occasion British Government to co ions of Mr. Mason, the Duk

The recall of Lord Napier will, it show that the British Government with those who are seeking to br American Union—that it wishes, a people do, to see that Union pro happy, and that its sympathics a men of pure character and noble ring to revive the sound shington, Jefferson, and Frankl of Slavery, and to eman descend of Slavery, and to eman country from the slaveholding mi-has so long exclusively controlled i Lord Napier's facile disposition in him many personal friends. He employed, but on a mission of minor His successor, Lord Lyons, is a mi-gence, dispersion, and above the Napier, inesmuch as the wife of Minister is to a certain extent the rest her countrywomen. Of her, no opplaint is made, and it is believed never, within the sphere of her in lowed herself to be acquired intelligent to the discountries of the disc

ther for the disgusting doctrine ont equally disgusting plantation is upholders and extenders of Els WASHINGTON ITEM

We find the following items have litted to the Northern journals b ciated Press: ment has been officially advised as possession of the preliminary terms with the Navajo Indians. Three delegates engaged respecting the interests of the respective ferritories of Sierra Nevada, Distriction, are now in Washington, for a similar purpose is daily expectable.

The digest of statistics of many rese this week. The results are high g, and will tend to facilitate futures in reference to that branch of Washington, Dec. 31.—Late an elligence from Havana reiterates ent's message, but affords no basis set that a revolutionary movement plated. The general tone of the adato warrant the assertion that the fee the French Government has the general for the french Government has the french Government has

ested for any purpose. IMPROVEMENTS IN WASHINGTON. ble Mr. John Sessford furnishes the ligencer with a statement of the buildings erected in the city duri ear, from which we gather the fo

During the past year, 260 new bu sected in the city of Washington shops and 17 additions. Of the bu of brick, 10 were of four st stories, and 50 of two stories here are now 9,431 dwellings which contains a population of 6 re were laid during the year

lenn, on the 11th, at which extraor e obtained. The sale w and the venty negroes brought \$2. It is estimated that there are always a large proportion of whom the same and the same are the same a

THE RECALL OF LORD NAPIER.

wing letter comes from a source, says son Advertiser, which gives additional ce to its statements, as the writer of that which he is in a position to know:

andden recall of a British Minister is a

so rare occurence that it cannot pass its motives being fully canvassed. That

LONDON, Dec. 10, 1858.

TISM RULES THE HOUR. ome spirit is manifesting itself in we had least reason to expect it. ery (Ala.) Advertiser, the central traists of that State, which only

VOL. XIII

ier has attracted much attention matic and parliamentary circles. ise and its consequences are the United States, it will be a eal gratification to every lover of the nion, and to every true lover of or it removes all doubt as to the things, to go back some fourteen on of a great slaveholding power, and here by friends of Mr. Calhoun, ps incantiously uttered by himed to have given rise to the hopes of pathy, in which Southern politicians

ently indulged.
times these projects have been British Governdisunionists was in ng for aid and comfort from Great Minister, and enjoyed to an un-Palmerston, then Secretary Affairs, were by him brought to disheartened by the coolness the fate of the Lopez expedition to

mpts have been made here to while the men interested of Slavery, so dear to the popged its opinion on this great question.
said in so grave a body as the United attracts attention, though probimportance would have been before this dry-bone army? been for the known intimacy beween him rd Napier. An early occasion was taken ish Government to contradict the of Mr. Mason, the Duke of Argyle of that he was instructed by her Majes

omes were not, however, abandoned.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EX-GOVERNOR FOOTE AND THE PRESIDENT.—
The Hon. Henry S. Foote recently addressed letter to the citizens of Jackson, Mississippi,

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

S. Correction Form a first were placed systematics. Allessing to adopt the form of the state of th lican Senator. These criminal misdeeds of the President, none of which can be denied, it would certainly be difficult to surpass; but those who direct his conduct are not yet content, and the trembling President must still take one other step in advance!"

cans through the Whig, says:

"The dry bones of the old Whig party have begun to shake and move together, and now its so-called valley of death is again alive with

The recently dominant feudal party finds it-

Wise's Organ on the Slave Trade.—The Richmond Enquirer, edited by a son of Gov.
Wise, says of the slave traders:

"They may be criminals to law, but they are not the less patriots to the Constitution. Believing that every violation of the Constitution tends to weaken its efficacy, they have elected criminality in the eye of the law, rather than submit to what they believe to be a serious and palabely violation of the Constitution. They may be pirates by Congressional enactment, but they are such without the animo furnation that they are such without the animo furnation and the constitutes the gist of criminality."

The Era, European liberals of all nations recognise a tried and steady friend of progress and virtuous liberty, and therefore I make no apology for inviting you to join in mutual congratulations over the rapid advancement, in Eastern

MEETING OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE .--

eration, but one that certainly would not have been promulgated but for the check Russia re-ceived in her lust after territorial aggrandize-

ment.

Treading close upon the heels of this grand trembling President must still take one other achievement, comes the decisive triumph of Liberalism in Prussia. Prussia, which four years ago seemed handed over for an indefinite Whig and American move in Virginia against Letcher, and urges on the movement most pressingly.

"Richmond," addressing Whigs and Americans through the Whig, says:

"Richmond," addressing Whigs and Americans through the Whig, says:

armed men."

Great goodness, what will the Democrats do before this dry-bone army?

self suddenly reduced from its pride of place to a position similar to that held by the Democratic party of the United States in Massachu-

Russia remained unbroken, and cast its blightning shadow upon Central Europe.

In the Era, European liberals of all nations recognise a tried and steady friend of progress and virtuous liberty, and therefore I make no apology for inviting you to join in mutual congratulations over the rapid advancement, in Eastern and Central Europe, of principles held dear by all Liberals. Your old correspondent,

PLYMOUTH.

IMPORTANT FROM CUBA—THE PRESI-

flag a long review of glories, an eternal remembrance of greatness and heroism.

"Madame, in the last century, the English occupied Havana, and its Ayuntamiento aever ceased to regard the throne of your august uncle until Don Carlos III was induced to ex-

vana will remain satisfied.

"Such, madame, are the suffrages of the inhabitants of the capital of Cuba, and its Ayuntamiento hastens to lay them at your Majesty's royal feet through the legal channel, anxious to offer to your Majesty a testimonial of the senti-ments which have been inspired by the reading of the message of the President of the United States.

"God preserve the important life of your Majesty for many years. [Capitular Chamber of Havana, Dec. 17, 1858.] Madame, at the

of Havana, Dec. 17, 1858.] Madame, at the royal feet of your Majesty."

This document was proposed in the Ayuntamiento by Count De O'Reilly, its requida, and was signed by Gen. Echavarri, the Governor of the city, all the officials, and the great body of the citizens. For the latter purpose, it was deposited at the Cabaldo; and the public were invited to affix their signatures, which was invariably done.

The press is universally garralous on the subject. From the leading journals we extract some expressions of the ourrent feeling, which is by no means friendly to the American colicy.

The Diario de la Marine denounces Mr. But

expression of our views; we have only to repeat

tion of gentlemen, and a people whose brightest doors.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

made.—San Francisco Bulletin.

Separation of the Australian Colonies from England and France.

Church, which was largely attended. The speaker advocated a total separation of the Colonies from England and France. He refers at great length to the course of the United States in asserting their independence, and maintaining it to the end by the force of arms.

Now, my plan is, says the Rev. Mr. Lang during his lecture, simply to anticipate, or rather to chrints and successive guarantees and stipulations of war, from any quarter what accretical these Australian coasts, by petitions of the course of the concede and maintaining it to the end by the force of arms.

Now, my plan is, says the Rev. Mr. Lang during his lecture, simply to anticipate, or rather to chrints all the possibilities or contingencies of war, from any quarter what accretical three Australian coasts, by petitions and the mother country at once to concede to the mother country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother country at once to concede the mother country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once to concede the mother of the country at once the country at the country at the country of the section of the country of the section of the country of the section of the country of the country of the country of the c Now, my plan is, says the Rev. Mr. Lang during his lecture, simply to anticipate, or rather to obvinte, all the possibilities or contingenties of war, from any quarter what sower, is these Australian coasts, by petitionial the mother country at once to concede all incessary guarantees and stipulabilities freedom and national independent to feeognize these Australian from themeforth sovereign and independent out relations with Great Britain supplies, in any appreciable degree.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.

MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 18.—Cotton—The sales of the week amount to 67,000 bales. All qualities have slightly advanced.

Breadstuffs—The market was dull but steady, occupied Havana, and its Ayuntamento never ceased to regard the throne of your august uncle until Don Carlos III was induced to exchange his Lustianian laurels for the rescue of this capital; and when the Earl of Albemarle demanded that this city should do homage to the King of England, the Cabildo of the capital resisted the requirement, notwithstanding that the foreign officer who made it presided at the session. Cuba, madame, is the same Spanish province that it has been heretofore. Now and were it will reject foreign domination. May the Government of your Majesty so understand it, for the honor of all, and the aspirations of Havana will remain satisfied.

"Such, madame, are the suffrages of the invalue of the capital of Cuba, and its Ayun-later intelligence from the Australian colonies. We have received files of the Sydney Morning Herald to September 3th. The mines of Victoria are reported to be yielding large quantities of gold. The papers contain statements of rich strikes being made.—Son Francisco Bulletin.

Such, madame, are the suffrages of the invalue of the capital of Cuba, and its Ayun-later intelligence from the Australian colonies. We have received files of the Sydney Morning Herald to September 3th. The mines of Victoria are reported to be yielding large quantities of gold. The papers contain statements of rich strikes being made.—Son Francisco Bulletin.

Such, madame, are the suffrages of the invalue of the capital of Cuba, and its Ayun-later intelligence from the Australian Colonies. We have received files of the Sydney Morning was depicted on every face, to know whether nature would continue in convulsion or sink by a premonitory shock, instantly followed by a still heavier one, which lasted about ten or twelve still heavier one, which lasted about ten or twelve still heavier one, which lasted about ten or twelve still heavier one, which lasted about ten or twelve sich and quotations barely maintained. Pork is dull, and all qualities have slightly declined. Bacon is dull.

LATER FRONT AUSTRALI

LYNCH LAW IN ARKANSAS - FIVE HORSE THERE HAVE A REAL SAS THE HORSE THERE SHOWS THE FACT HAVE SHOWN THE SAME THE SAS THE SAS THE HORSE THE SAS THE SAS THE HORSE THE SAS T

tioned a few days ago. The Memphis Appeal says:

"As our informant rode past the spot where the edict of Lynch law had gone forth, and the horrible speciacle of its execution was witnessed, one poor fellow was seen dangling between heaven and earth, suspended by his neck to the limb of a tree, whose branches extended across the road, with this inscription written upon his back: Tennessee horse thief. If you like him hetter than I do, you can take him down and hurr him."

The Richmond Enquirer says:

2,165,811 6,346,399 The aggregate of exports was The imports on the other hand, have suffered some decrease, and consist principally of—Coffee, (from the Brazils altogether) 365,644 122,239 The aggregate of imports was

from the next State tax.

RAILBOAD IRON. - We see it stated that con tacts have been recently made on avorable terms for about \$4,000 fons of railroad iron, audicient to build about \$00 miles of road, all deliverable within the next fifteen months. deliverable within the next fifteen months.

Among the roads for which this is designed are the following:

"Atlantic and Western, 31,000 tons; Mobile and Ohio, 17,000 tons; Galveston and Houston,

13,000 tons; Gentry's, Texas, 1,100 tons; Mississippi Central, 7,000 tons; Topp's, Tennessee, 5,000 tons: White's Tennessee, 1,000 tons: White's Tennessee, 1,000 tons: 5,000 tons; White's, Tenuessee, 1,000; Illinois River, 7,000; Staten Island, 1,400 tons; Buffa lo Bayou and Brazos, 2,000 tons; Florida roads 4,000 tons."

Inviguation - The tide of immigration which has been flowing into our State during the last three months has far surpassed that of any previous year. We think the number of s which have passed through our town daily, during the last two months and a hair, will exceed fifty. The immigrants are generally of a class that will and materially to the wealth of the state, most of them bringing more or less negroes.—Texas Standard.

SUPPRESSION OF BANK PAPER IN ARKANSAS In obedience to the recommendation of the Governor, bills have been introduced in both branches of the General Assembly, to suppress the circulation of bank notes of a less denomation than \$50 in that State.

DEMAND FOR SLAVES .- The Mobile Morent

says:
"While the Georgians are obtaining slaves from the coast of Africa at a mere nominal price, Alabamians and Mississippians are purchasing from Virginia, at the high price of \$1,500 per head. It is useless to attempt to onceal the fact, that labor is scarce in the cot on-growing regions. White labor cannot be bigined, even if desirable; negroes are con stantly going up in value, and the prices asked for them, even now, place their purchase beyond the means of those possessed of moderate com-THE WANDERER AND HER CARGO OF AFRI-

ANS. - Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 24.-I arrived at this place last evening, from Macon, a. The object of the present letter is to in form you, agreeably to promise, of any matters or proofs touching the introduction of the Afrior proots touching the introduction of the African negroes by the schooler Wanderer. The fullest proofs have at last passed before my own eyes, dissipating all further doubts upon the subject. I have just seen the identical negroes brought from Africa by Capt. Corrie or his accomplices. They are the real simon-pure Congo negroes. They came here from Macon, Ga. Though they cannot understand a word they ugh they cannot understand a word, they will repeat with excellent pronounciation every word spoken to them. They evinon much curi-

superior to those described as captured on board the Echo.

- 1	oune ou, root,	12	as ionows:	
1			Army pensions.	Navy pensions.
1	Arkansas -	•	\$113,765.03	No agency.
1	Alabama -		585,941.40	No agency.
1	Connecticut	*	5,081,281.13	\$103,657.98
1	California		18,691.65	163.00
1	Dist. Columbia		819,394.09	1,032,855.92
1	Delaware -		170,389.56	12,921.85
1	Florida -		158,702.57	16,794.52
1	Georgia ·		1,058,389.73	18,744.35
1	Indiana -		1,210,041.92	No agency.
1	Illinois -		894,357.64	No agency.
	Iowa .		72,123.15	No agency.
	Kentucky	-	3,931,297.52	37,418.55
-	Louisiana		260,218.92	54,338,18
1	Maine -		4,999,322.24	99,242.95
	Massachusetts		7,182,099,92	707,457.60
1	Maryland		1,453,105.48	425,077.31
1	Mississippi		143,755.98	No agency.
	Missouri -		531,142.94	14,587.21
1	Michigan		528,525.66	174,87
	N. Hampshire		3,595,423.25	165,627.61
1	New York		16,809,795,68	1,071,312.61
2	New Jersey		2,039,678.28	28,141.58
	N. Carolina		1,974,596.40	2,624.80
	Ohio .		2,913,009.35	10,702.46
ì	Oregon Ter.		8,072.19	No agency.
Š	Pennsylvania		6,428,820,59	584,849.99
	Rhode Island		1,737,681.45	149,037.13
e	S. Carolina		1,179,071.03	73,740.55
r	Tennessee		2,376,857.66	No agency.
	Vermont		4,605,567.66	No agency.
d	Virginia ·		6,747,676.04	. 291,492.30
9.	Wisconsin		117,312.96	No agency.
l- e	Unknown		1,128,303.74	a.o agency:
n			21 400 241 20	4 976 946 96

81,499,841.29 4,876,846,36 The aggregate amount was paid to the following classes:
To army invalida \$13,581,997.12

Revolutionary war - 45,924,532.00
To the widows of deceased officers and soldiers of the Revo lutionary war To widows and orphans (five 17,465,146.14 years' half-pay)
At the Treasury, but not easily apportionable among the several classes 3,367,218.56

eral classes
To invalida and widows and orphans of the navy
To privateer invalids
To widows and orphans of privates; invalid privates vateer invalida .

she became a State, nine of whom are still liv-ing, viz: Seward, Van Buren, Throop, Bouck, Fish, Hunt, Seymour, Clark, and King. The New African M. E. Church at Winches-

No medical preparation has ever been in-reduced to the public, which has realized such marked success as therey Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer. Where the Pain Killer has been affered for sale during a long term of years, and where its virtues are known and appro ciated, it will be sure to retain its enviable pop-ularity; and that its sale will continue to increase as it finds its way to new markets, no intelligent parson can doubt. 45

ADVERTISING NOTION

At a meeting of the New Jorsey State Editorial Associ-ation, held at Juw Branswick, on May 13th, S. M. PET-TINGALL & Co., 119 Nassau street, and JOY, COE, & Co.. one Buildings, New York, were appointed the sole and exclusive Advertaing Agents in that city for the Newspaper Press of New Jersey, and were authorized to account the fact of their appointment. Persons wishing to advertise in the New Jessey Jewnals will please call at either of the above-named agencies. N. R.—Business m:n can lave their advertisements inscribed in the newspapers of any State of the Union, by calling upon either of the above-named agencies.

DAVIS'S PAIN KILLER. I have used the medicine known as Perry Davis's Pain Killer in my family for the last twelve months, and have great pleasure in testifying in favor of its very valuable roperties. I would not on any account be without it. During the existence of the cholera last year, I used no medicine of any sort but the Pain Killer, although myself and several members of my family weep attacked by it neverely, and I am happy 16 way that the Pain Killer was equal to every energency—it was both a preventive and a earthin cure. I consider I should not be doing my duty to the community, did I not say this much. If I were at tacked by the choiera to-day, the Pain Killer should be the only remedy I would use. I have thoroughly tested

t, and know it can be relied on. F. E. BERGINCEND, Galena, Fil. For sale in Washington by William Dallantyne, seller, Seventh street.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1859 IS NOW READY.

ns: Astronomical Calcum Returns from all the S A List of the Members of the United States Senate and

nouse of representatives, And a large amount क्षेत्र biber interesting political matte Agents and श्रीकृष्य Will please send in their orders with out delay; Fuice, postage prepaid, single copies, 13 cents, Am-can coin; tweive copies, \$1; one hundred copies, \$8, sent by express, \$7 per one hundred; thirteen copies one dollar. HORACE GREELEY & CO.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER. TTORNEY AT LAW, No. 26 St. Paul street, Balti more, Maryland. All business intrusted to his care be promptly attended to. 627

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH. A STATISTICAL VIEW OF THE CONDITION OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES.

A New and Enlarged Edition

By Henry Chase and Charles W. Sanbern. Compiled from Official Documents. 12mo. Bound in cloth. Price 75 cents. Post

age 12 cents.

IF any one wishes to know what Slavery has done for the South, and Freedom for the North, let them read this masterly work. Let him study these figures. Place a copy of these statistics in the hands of every voter, and, our word for it, Republicanism will sweep the entire North in 1800, as clean as it has swept New England in 1806. Men of the South, we beg you to look eaimly and d spassionately at this array of agures, and see what they periend.

The able callor of the average are speaks of this work:

"This little book contains a vast amount of information respecting the comparative condition of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, as to territory, population, industry, wealth, education, intelligence, religion, moral advancement, and general progress. The work must advancement, and general progress. The work must have eost a great deal of laborious research, and it certainly presents arguments in favor of Freedom on every tailly presents arguments in favor of Freedom on every page. It contains just the kind of information that should be more generally known in all sections of the country are more generally known in all sections of the country and the section of the section o e generally known to be there will be a public demand for thouse there will be a public demand for thouse the chercal three controls and the control of the Secretary Republican Ass Washington, D. C.

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cal parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical-but poilties forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Sejence, Litera ture, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being con-sidered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they farnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the ear-rent literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

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d Court of Chains, and, and, and divide an and divide and considered and the Editor the National Era.

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eld exclusively for the objects above with no view whatever to advance

nce was favorable to the revival human flesh as an unparalleled ands of humanity and justice. at a future day to present this o our readers, in order to show hich the Anti-Slavery sentiment ing the fire-eaters. We begin to e Pro-Slavery feeling has culmipublic mind is relapsing again

th is, that the "Democratic" last seen the folly of attemptmization of the United State popular war-cry that could be v at present assume. We have eve that these simultaneous denumanity and justice, have been ate elections has terribly fright-They feel that they stand on the with perpetual banishment from spoils in the near future; and, t, they have concluded to retrace nd amend their platforms. We surprised if Mr. Douglas himself

ginia, who until recently was the n in the Old Dominion, is now a ervatism. The editor is opposed t of Mexico, laughs at the idea Cuba, and denounces the slave while conducting the Richmond rom Virginia, was constrained by to support the Lecompton fraud iquities of Pierce's and Buchan

e of cutting under their oppone

had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Bailey, the editor and proprietor of ath published at Newport, in Kenknown to many of our readers as for several years been engaged cation of a thorough Anti-Slavery n Kentucky, and, after a long and aggle with pecuniary embarrasswith persecutions, we are gratified he is at length in the way of givency to his noble enterprise. He

ome days in Washington, and will

r Republican friends for assistance

ous effort to diffuse free principles

tate. We cordially comm

onal Intelligencer publishes the folhentic" but rather foggy account of d" political meeting which is said ken place recently in this city. e, name, nor place of meeting, is ve are therefore unable to determine s identical with a similar gathering the public has heard numerous

ecording to the Intelligencer-

per of gentlemen from all sections

ry, and heretofore co-operating with t political organizations, held a few

n informal meeting in this city, to

inions and interchange the present condition of public afg men of national and conservative and ardently devoted to the preserhe Union, they have looked next Presidential contest. ruised that circumstances have im-both the leading political parties characteristics which threaten a geo ceited apprehensions, in the minds d considerate men, as to the political es do not receive ve referred to—coming from thirteen the Union, and sustained by the con-States—met together as individuals, heir own responsibility, to ascertain would not be practicable to suggest

together, and co-operate in advertn the meeting was of the most satis racter, and that no doubt was enenable the conservative men of all formal and numerous meeting may

ple, it will be their province to indi-me and mode of selecting suitable present the sentiments of fraternity, , and devotion to the Union, which devotion to the Union, which

e time of the St. Bartholomew massacr so a measure of Court policy, had, instead of ing his hotel a place of refuge for the Protgone about visiting the leaders of the

The recall of Lord Napier will, it is believed, that the British Government has no par with those who are seeking to break up the do, to see that Union prosperous an by, and that its sympathies are with the of pure character and noble views, who ring to revive the sound doctrines of gton, Jefferson, and Franklin, upon the of Slavery, and to emancipate the ry from the slaveholding minority which long exclusively controlled its policy, and Napier's facile disposition has made for

any personal friends. He will still be at on a mission of minor importance cessor, Lord Lyons, is a man of intellidiscretion, and character. inasmuch as the wife of a foreign ntrywomen. Of her, no word of comint is made, and it is believed that she has self to be seduced into sympathy.

for the disgusting doctrines or the al ually disgusting plantation manners of olders and extenders of clavery.

WASHINGTON ITEMS. We find the following items have been trans-

itted to the Northern journals by the Asso-

delegates engaged respectively to pro-the interests of the respective organized dies of Sierra Nevada, Dakotah, and

ona, are now in Washington, and a fourth milar purpose is daily expected from seventh census will be transmitted to Con-sthis week. The results are highly interestand will tend to facilitate future investigareference to that branch of statistics. ashington, Dec. 31 .- Late and direct innce from Havana reiterates that much prevails there concerning the Presi-

the city, but also endorsed his political course.

Mr. Douglas, in response, said this was a complete surprise to him, as until last hight he had no intimation that any such honor was intended. He had not imagined that his course e Mr. John Sessford furnishes the National aga erected in the city during the past from which we gather the following paring the past year, 260 new buildings were

ted in the city of Washington, besides 12

ops and 17 additions. Of the buildings, 176

of brick, 10 were of four stories, 90 of

Mories, and 50 of two stories in height. are now 9,431 dwellings in the city, contains a population of 62,973 souls. were laid during the year 24,700 runon PRICES FOR NEGROES.—There was a s sale of twenty negroes at Fayetteville, on the 11th, at which extraordinary high in the 10th at which extraordinary high are obtained. The sale was for eash, why did Governor Wise give the job of casting the iron Gothic temple, to be placed over the grave of Monroe, to a Philadelphia over the grave of Monroe, to a Philadelphia foundry? The Richmond Enquirer, in reply, while in Richmond \$2,700 was asked, a reason of the whom consist of the first proportion of the first proportion of whom consist of the first proportion of the first proportion of whom consist of the first proportion of the first proportion of whom consist of the first proportion of

and St. Doming. It is his settled plan to build up a rival empire of production on bur southern limits, which shall at once aliment the commerce

hey unanimously renounce the idea of annexa Washington, Jan. 2.—The Interior Department has been officially advised and placed in obsession of the preliminary terms of the treaty like the Navajo Indians.

Three delegates engaged respectively in pro-

members of the Revolutionary Junta, and per haps three or four of their American friends." ARRIVAL OF SENATOR DOEGLAS AT NEW YORK.—Senator Douglas and lady arrived at New York from Havana on the 28th ult. He was waited upon at the wharf by Alderman Bradley and Councilman Baker, of the committee appointed to receive him, and escorted to ooms at the Everett House.

He was visited by Speaker Orr, Reverdy Johnson, George N. Sanders, John B. Haskin, M. C., and others.

Shortly after 1 o clock P. M., Aldermen Clancs, Bradley, and McSpedon, called at his rooms.

a revolutionary movement is contem—
The general tone of the advices is such tor on his arrival, presented the resolutions of trans the content of the such content of the such content of the content warrant the assertion that the intervention is french Government has not been red for any purpose.

The Common Council, remarking that they not only tendered the freedom and hospitalities of the city, but also endorsed his political course.

> had attracted the attention of the authorities of this great city, or impressed them so favorably as to lead to this mark of approval. the Friday following, he received his friends in the City Hall. FREE SOIL IN MISSOURI. - The St. Louis Democrat says that the Emancipation discussion has broken out in the German newspapers along the western border of Missouri, and the very echo sends a thrill along the line. The nigger organs are much perplexed as to the way to meet the question. A few counsel silence; some say, remonstrate; others would drive the

FREE vs. SLAVE LABOR. - The Richmond

en from every part of the western and that the Governor would not have been and of wealthy pleasure-seekers justified in an unnecessary expenditure of \$1,000

It is his settled plan to build of production on our southern up a rival empire of production on our southern limits, which shall at once aliment the commerce and maritime power of France, and draw 'a wall of fire' around the slaveholding States of the Union. This very expression was used by one high in his councils in Noyember, 1867, as an argument why the Cubans should dismiss the idea of annexation, and rely on the mediation of France for the obtainance of an independent status, and, as a consequence of this status, the certainty of a cheap and legal labor supply under European guarantee.

"This promise dissolved the Cuban Junta"

"This promise of spromise of promise of a cheap and legal labor supply under European guarantee.

"This promise dissolved the Cuban Junta"

I rejoice to learn that such advice is

status, and, and consequence of this status, and certainty of a cheap and legal labor supply under European guarantee.

"This promise discourance of the consequence of the European guarantee.

"This promise discourance of the European guarantee.

"This promise discourance of the European guarantee.

"This promise discourance of the European guarantee.

A few notorious and unquestionable facts will convince every reasoning mind that Napoleon the Third has sincerely adopted this programme. It is well known that he is pledged to Spain not to permit Cuba to be Americanized, and that in the late conferences at Madrid England was forced to unite in this pledge. It is believed that a part of Sir William Gore Ouseley's business here was to persuade this Government to make a demonstration on Culag in the vain hope of thrusting upon the United States a way with France, which England dared not provoke for accept for herself.

"Mr. Buchanan was not to be inveigted into this false position, and he probably demanded that England should face the own share of the responsibility. Meanwhile, the Cuban Junta, the this false position, and he probably demanded rights are not equal to that of catching slaves that England should face her own share of the responsibility. Meanwhile, the Cuban Junia, composed as it was of the most eminent men of the Island, who had held on undismayed through eight years of danger and sacrifice, all at once seal up their records and formally close their revolutionary labors. The leading members proceed to London Madrid, and Paris, and after protracted conferences and important interviews with some of Napoleen's Ministers, they wearn moustly renounce the idea of annexation, but never when Freedom is assalled; and what it was a laborate deposit of the process of th question, but nexer when Ereedom is assalled; and what is worse, the Republican's do not talk "Constitution" back to them, in vindication of these rights. I would say to them, when you

respect our rights, then complain of us if we are delinquents, but not before. When they talked about the right to carry slaves into free territory, I would talk about the right of Northern citizens going South without being lynched. Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Dec. 23, 1858 .- The Republicans should never consent to lower their platform below that adopted at Philadelphia, for the sake of a mess of portage. We should lose our distinctive principles, and, I think, pottage, too, as it is very doubtful whether we

could carry the strong Republican State of Vermont in such a mongrel position. Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 25, 1858.—Will you please soon let the world know whether you nink the scheme of the slaveholders to prej Mr. Douglas for a prosperous run into the Presidency, by an appearance of persecution, is going to be successful? I long ago suspected that the course of Mr. D. on the Kansas question was in pursuance of a Southern scheme to create for him sufficient popularity in the North to set him up as a topeful candidate in 1860—one who, if elected, would be for them all they

could desire in a President.

KANSAS GOLD .- The New York Post states in its money article of Friday afternoon: "The result of the assay of the gold from the Cherry River mines received within a few days from Leavenworth, Kansas, by Messrs. Sewell, Fer-ris, & Co., of this city, shows that, with the exris, & Co., of this city, shows that, with the exception of a few small lots from Georgia, it is the finest gold ever received from any part of North America; its value after melting being \$20.06 per ounce—fineness, 9701 thousandths.
The Tribune says: "A large banking hous in Leavenworth proposes to establish a branch at the mines, for the purchase of gold from the miners. There has already been a small deposit

the sale of Cuba, an idea which Mr. Buchanan brings from the conference at Ostend. The reply of Her Majesty has been given; there is not a single Spaniard, of either a public or a private character, who can listen to such a proposition, for it is highly insulting to our national character. To day, a yestesday, to morrow as to-day, never, on no occasion, can Spain admit negotiation on such a proposition; and we, the inhabitants of Cuba, whose sentiments are so openly ignored and defamed, to-day as yesterday, and as well as to-morrow, are disposed to sacrifice everything to maintain the banner which covers us, under whose shadow we enjoy a solid prosperity, and from which we With what wonderful skill and ability these Southern politicians manage to divide, baffle, and defeat, the Free-State men of the North! we enjoy a solid prosperity, and from which we promise ourselves a future of happiness which should never find except under the worthy conditions to which our fathers consecrated all the abnegation of their souls, and which we, their sons, consider to be one of the most brilliant

blazonings of our national inheritance.

"Now, therefore when President Buchman seeks to raise it from the deep, in which the indignation of our countrymen in both worlds had buried it, there is no need to seek any new those words which ought to dispatch it beyond the possibility of resuscitation, that 'to sell the Island of Cuba would be to sell the honor of Ex-PRESEDENT PIERCE DRIVEN FROM BEDROOM BY THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—The Florence correspondent of the Newark Adientiser closes a letter dated November 21st as fol-Spain,' and to add that the honor of Spain is not to be sold. * * * To insist on buying

that which the owner does not offer for safe, is of course an extravagance; to insist on the The King and Queen of Prussia made their "The King and Queen of Prussia made their grand entrance here a day or two since, and took possession of the fine Hotel de la Villa, turned into a palace for the royal pair and suite. The cortege comprised twenty carriages and the last of which saucepans and from the last of which saucepans and find was not only exhuested, but \$27,828 had find was not only exhuested. rchase of that which is no vendible, is an surdity; to seek to buy the honor of a nation, turned into a palace for the royal pair and suite.

Spain, is an attempt we cannot describe in fitting terms, as we seek in vain for expressions ade wagons, from the last of which saucepans and terms, as we seek in vain for expressions adequate to the feeling of aversion with which it fills us,

"And to this nameless thing the Spanish nation has responded with a burst of general the dignation, to which the voice of the corporation of Havana and the other cities of the Island have contributed, as well as the voice of all the people, and every individual in whose veins courses Spanish pictures of property of the people, and every individual in whose veins design, the mere enunciation of which is for our race the grossest of insults.

"Ex President Pierce happened to be lodged at the hotel demanded for old Frederick William, when the order came to year the smooth of the resources of the State previous and up to that time, \$125.678.33. Should the whole of the flood, to profess against a design, the mere enunciation of which is for our race the grossest of insults.

"The allowed with them."

"Ex President Pierce happened to be lodged at the hotel demanded for old Frederick William, when the order came to year the free would still remain \$75,232.52 of indibledness to be paid out of the State tax. The Treasurer estimates, however, that not over \$15,000 will be received by the proposed with them to the promptly paid, there would still remain \$75,232.52 of indibledness to be paid out of the State tax.

"The should the close of the fiscal year, the general fund was not only exhuaging, as if mocking with the dividence with the rich of the promptly of the resources of the State tax and the other cities of the listence with them."

"Ex President Pierce happened to be lodged at the hotel demanded for old Frederick William, when the order came to year the first of the resources of the State tax.

"The should the close of the fiscal year, the find was not only exhuaging, as if mocking with the mind was not only exhuaging in the whole of the resources of the State.

"At the close of the fiscal year, the find was not only exhuaging in the whole of the resources of the State.

"At the close of the fiscal year, the find our race the grossest of insults.

"The fact should apprise the President of the Union, and those of his political partisans who have suggested so offensive an idea, of the difference which exists between a people whose venerable traditions bespeak its children a native of the president who conceded in the blandest manner the right of an Ex-King to turn him, a Democratic Ex-President, out of the president was a proposed and all the necessity of seeking outer quarters, which have sufficient to the president of the blandest manner the right of an Ex-King to turn him, a Democratic Ex-President, out of

tion of gentlemen, and a people whose prigness, type is the embodiment of avaricious thrift. They think that they can buy with their gold the honor of strangers. We think that the least atom of our honor is worth infinitely more than type is the embodiment of avaricious thrift.

They think that they can buy with their gold the honor of strangers. We think that the least atom of our honor is worth infinitely more than all the material properties and their hands by fortune or by chance. This the United States may understand once for all."

The Preusa de la Habana is equally indig-The Preusa de la Habana is equally indig-

Not so a stiff-upper-lipned Southerner,

The Preusa de la Habana is equally indignant. It says:

"Cortainly the President of the Union cannot calculate upon the support of France in the renewal of his proposition to purchase; at least, so we inter from an article entitled 'Europe and the United States, published in the Patrie, of Paris, on the 9th of November last. Everybed Nows the political significance of that journal, and the high inspirations which is receives. The thoughts of Naturelland III, which cannot conveniently he emitted in the Moniteur, are made apparent in the columns of the Paare made apparent in the columns of the Putrie; and this circumstance should be of some weight in considering an article which, after steamer Basilisk to convey the passengers to any recognising the principle that 'The dominion of the world really belongs to no one, either in America or Europe, and powerful nations have declined upon realizing such an ambition—concludes with these words: 'Neither on the cean, nor in the Mediterranean, nor in the Black sea, shall we ever abandon the cause of New Orleans.

Black sea, shall we ever abandon the cause of justice and civilization.'

"We have to add a few words in regard to the sale of Ouba, an idea which Mr. Buchanan Balize, Honduras, with one hundred of the ship-

A DEAR "CHEW."-The Memphis Eagle and promise ourselves a future of happiness which we do not conceive without honor, which we should never find except under the worthy conditions the bill in his tobacco flox, and the ensuing put the bill in his tckacco lox, and the ensuing night he waked up, and wanting a chew of to-bacco, he opened his box, and, by mistake, took out the bill and "chewed" it up, and spit it away to nothing.

factory firm in Clarksville, Va., gave a dimer to their slaves on Christimas day, at which one hundred and seventy-five were fed on turkeys, chickens, oysters, and other delicacies. gence from ex-President Pierce is dated Naes, Dec. 2, where he had remained a week,

A LARGE CHRISTMAS PARTY. - A tobacco

BLENTY OF SAW MILLS. The Green Bay (Wis.) Advocate says there are now, on the borders of Green Bay, thirty-six mills, with a capacity for sawing upwards of 460,000,000 feet of lumber annually. This does not include the shingles lates and timber manufactured. Col. Albert Pike, of Arkansas, recently reported dead, has since been pleasantly sojourning in Washington. word spoken to them. They evince much currently in what is passing around them, and appear desirous to understand our language. They are a fine, athletic race of negroes, much

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. SPEECH OF WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

DECEMAER 21, 1858,

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES. Mr. PRESIDENT: I am very glad to see these numerous propositions of so many fixed and certain routes for a Pacific railroad. I hope that every proposition of that character which railroad to the Pacific may not agree upon this system or plan of ascertaining where it shall be located, yet a majority cannot be gathered to-gether to vote for the northern, or Governor a in reserve may speedily be submitted. Their ntation will open the way to a candid Stevens's, route, because everybody south of that consideration of the few remarks which it is my purpose to make in support of this bill; remarks route would be inclined to vote against it. So, if you take a central route, those on the north ned, not to show that the road which proband those on the south may be expected to combly will be made under the bill will be made upon bine to vote against it; and if you take the Texas route, there will be a strong opposition on the part of all those who think that its effect would be to carry the emigration of the country and the progress of civilization further south than is consistent with the interests of the States which they represent I make these allusions, not for the best, or the most convenient, or the cheap-est route, or that the system which the comtee have adopted, and submitted to the ate in their bill, is the best system, and one devised, but to show that it is impossible for the Congress of the United States, repreating, as they do, confederated States and numerities distant from each other, and maintaining systems of commerce and agriculture and manufactures so diverse, to agree and de-termine upon any one route, or the full details of any one system, to the exclusion of all others. I have little occasion to appeal to the Sena tors from California, the only community on the Pacific coast which as yet is represented in the Congress of the United States. I have observed always, in the State to which I belong, that the of the Netherlands is held in the tendertion by the descendants of the first.
On the other hand, when I travelled in Holland. I was unable to find even one gering tradition there of the settlement of the stronger than the concern of the fatherland for les in foreign countries. The Senators from California are convinced and committed and are earnest enough in support of a Pacific

Mountains. It is only on this side of the mountains that the snow and ice of indifference and prejudice remain to be removed. il pass rapidly over the details of the tor can show-any objection against the propositions for settling the route, which are cont in the bill reported by the committee, which has not been already anticipated there. No one can show, I think, as no one has shown, an objection against the plan adopted and recommended by the committee for the construction of the road, which has not been anticipated there, which I myself have not anticipated and surrendered there. This bill is not my bill. The route upon which the road will probably be made under it is uncertain. It cannot now be ascertained. My own apprehensions are, that it will cause a road be built in a latitude further south than should prefer; but, on the other hand, I know, or at least I think I am authorized to say, that members of the committee, as well informed on the subject and as shrewd and sagacious as I, opposed the bill in committee, because they believed that under it the road would probably be made on a route more northern than they could approve. If I were authorized and empowered to provide for the construction of the Pacific railroad, I should begin in a very northern latitude, and I should extend the road directly across the continent, in continuation of the northwestern track of emigration which has been pursued from the time when the navigation of the New York canals and the great lakes was opened until now, when we find population already gathered and clustering upon the western shores of Lake Superior. If I were authorized to provide the system upon which it should be built, I would discard and reject at once all prefere or the employment of companies or associations, which, in my judgment, are but shams when engaged by the Government of the United States to construct a great national work. I regard such associations as bodies which will have no blood, no nerves, no sinewsin short, no power, no life, but what they will derive from the vigor and strength of the Gardinands to railroad companies or associations, which, in my judgment, are but shams when engaged by the Government of the United States to construct a great national work. I regard such associations as bodies which will have no blood, no nerves, no sinewsin short, no power, no life, but what they will derive from the vigor and strength of the area of other and the constitution and the can the capital with the shambles to speculators, to raise means to carry on this great national work. I would discard, on the shambles to speculators, to raise means to carry on this great national work. I would directly and entirely, the policy of giving public lands to railroad companies, to be sold in the shambles to speculators, t built in a latitude further south than I should prefer; but, on the other hand, I know, or at least I think I am authorized to say, that lands to railroad companies, to be sold in the shambles to speculators, to raise means to carry on this great national work. I would directly employ the capital and the credit of the United States from commerce, for the purpose of defraying the cost, and establishing, at the same time, a slaking fund which should, within a reasona-

railroad. It is only necessary to convince the Senators from the eastern side of the Rocky

According to the first proper of the first pro and in that portion of it which communicates with San Francisco, than it is in any more north sense and conviction and pressure of that obligation. What are all our experiences of the sense and conviction and pressure of that obligation. What are all our experiences of the sense and conviction and pressure of that obligation. What are all our experiences of the sense and stop at San Diego in the south, or at Guaymas, on the Guil of California, or at Puget Sound. Although it may be practically wise to build the context of the Government, would require it to be continued to San Francisco. Therefore, a majority of the committee supposed it was safe and proper to require that the road should be built to that point. What rean all these together but the Monroe doctrine, about M. Belly's interoceanic that the road should be built to that point. What remained, then, was to approximate to strain our unorganized territories, and Big Sioux rivers, we thought a point might be taken from which connections might be make and Big Sioux rivers, we thought a point might be taken from which connections might be make and Big Sioux rivers, we thought a point might be taken from which connections might be make and Big Sioux rivers, we thought a point might be maked from the accessity of having routes access that contents and the maked and the contents of the means and Big Sioux rivers, we thought a point might be taken from which connections might be maked from the maked which are perpetually increasing? What means and Big Sioux rivers, we thought a point might be the pressure of the measure of th

of the argument. It stands, I repeat, upon the same footing as your postal system; precisely upon the same foundation as your navy and your amy; and if you are to dispense with either, if you are to cut down the expenses of either, my sober judgment is, that retrenchment should lay its hand upon the armed forces and the naval establishment of care should be extended to the commencement and prosecution of this great enterprise.

Mr. President, I do not know how long we can go on floundering in the way we have done for the last eight years, disputing with the Republic of Niew Granada to-day, disputing to-morrow with the Republic of Niewagia, unable to repress when the representations of our own clitizens upon Central America, in danger perpetually of conflict with whether the road, if starting at a point between the Big Sioux and the Kansas rivers, and seeking San Francisco, will go northerly enough, or whether it will go sufficiently far south, or whether it will take the central route, or the Albuquerque route. All that matter is left to be ascertained by the surest and best test, and that is the test of the skill and science and economy of the contractors who shall engage to build the road. What has already occurred here has been sufficient to show, that although it is possible that a majority of those who favor the construction of a resilvent to the Pacific may not agree upon this

with the Republic of Nicaragua, unable to repress in cursions of our own citizens upon Central America, in danger perpetually of conflict with France and England, for want of this great in improvement; but I am sure of one thing: that, loyal as the people of the Pacific coast are, that loyalty has its limits, and it is founded in reason, and not in blind partiality or affection. This community, so distant from us, gowing up by itself in a state of isolation on the Pacific coast, and as near to-day to the great communities of Western Europe and to Asia, practically, as it is to us, cannot be retained in procuring free from the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could month the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could month the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could month the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could month the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could month the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could month the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could month the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could make 400 to 500 tons a week, say 20,000 tons per annum, at a cost of about \$200,000. Price in New York and Boston varies from \$22 to \$28 so lasting as a single vote cast in favor of this great enterprise, emphatically the enterprise of our country and of our age. It was pleasant to me the other day to see, that when we came upon questions of political relations towards those and not in the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could missed the same as in Scotland, the plans ought to be imported from thence. The two furnaces could make 400 to 500 tons a week, say 20,000. Ons per annum, at sistent with the interests of the purpose of showing that the details which this bill adopts are the best, but for the purpose of showing that they are the best upon which I suppose a majority of Congsess can be brought to agree.

Mr. President, we are met on this occasion, as well-ways have been, with the argument that the construction of a Pacific railroad is impossible. That objection has been raised here annually for eight years, and so often as the subject of a Pacific railroad has been renewed; but it comes now in all that it is impossible. That objection has been renewed; but it comes now in all that it is impossible. The objection has been renewed; but it comes now in all that it is impossible. The objection has been renewed; but it comes now in all that it is impossible. The objection has been renewed; but it comes now in all that it is impossible. The objection has been renewed; but it comes now in a significant the provided provided that it is impossible. The objection has been renewed; but it comes now in a significant that it is impossible. The objection has been renewed; but it comes now in a significant that it is impossible. The objection has been renewed; but it comes now in a significant the provided provided in the provided provided provided in the provided pr a modified form. Now, it is said that it is impossible to make the road within any reasonable limits of expense, and within any reasonable and convenient period of time. It has been already demonstrated, by actual surveys, that this road can be made at an expense varying from \$35,000,000 to \$125,000,000, on any one of, I think five several posts. think, five several routes; and that, if the requisite energy shall be exercised, it can be built within a period of ten or fifteen years.

But it is said the road will cost a hundred or the color of impracticability, as now modified. I grant you, sir, that railroads cannot be made anywhere without great cost, and especially if they are made through mountain passes and over sterile plains, in a region absolute.

over sterile plains, in a region absolutely unin-habited, or inhabited only by savages. I grant, moreover, that railroads do not often pay diviwith so many ancient and heroic traditions al-

admit the truth of these objections, when stated with any moderate limitations; but this admis-sion does not at all settle the question of econo-my. We have fallen into the habit of regarding that road alone as feasible which could be made

by commerce, and sustained by commerce, be-cause that has been our experience, and the ex-

of the United States to the interior of the continent, and across the continent to the Pacific States; third, the introduction and establishment of society in the recesses of the continent. Independent of the great central, desolate, dreary region which intervenes between us and the Pacific coast, we have already exploded the ancient theory that the mails of the United States can be maintained by commerce alone; we are actually maintaining postal communication, as a light of the united States of general regions and the state of the United States can lilions, and that we are fittered in the recommendation, as a light of succession of subjects of ignorant and besorted ally maintaining postal communication, as a light of the united States can lilions, and that we are fittered in the recommendation of subjects of ignorant and besorted and the recommendation of subjects of ignorant and besorted and the recommendation of subjects of ignorant and besorted and the recommendation of the United States can unfortunate man in the House, from protected status, has deprived the leading organ, by the name of Black, who regarded the soft of the United States, and military roads within the same ferritories of the United States, and military roads within the same ferritories of the United States, and military roads within the same ferritories of the United States, and military roads within the same ferritories of the United States, and military roads within the same of Black, who regarded shall assif as the especial champion of that States the same of Black, who regarded shall assif as the especial champion of that States the same of Black, who regarded shall assif as the especial champion of the United States, has deprived the leading organ, by the name of Black, who regarded shall assif as the especial champion of the View of the same ferritories of the United States can be same ferritories of the United States can be same of the gress to make post roads in the Territories of the United States, and military roads within the same Territories. That concession is all that bans of even the wish for anne.

ble time, absorb the public debt thus created. And I would surrender the public lands in the vicinity of the road to actual settlers for cultivation. So as to seems the speediest possible production of revenue from it.

But, Mr. President, all these views have been overruled in the committee, as have been all the proposed other or different plans or methods of determining the route; and they have been overruled upon a due consideration of all our objects. This bill has been reported by a majority of the committee, with whom I agree to accept the not sate the best possible bill, but as that one which will come nearest to our own systems and views. The only alternatives were either one legs acceptable to those with whom I suppose myself to be acting, or no bill for a Pacific railroad at all. If any one inquire why I submitted to be overruled, I answer, it was because I think that all. If any one inquire why I submitted to be overruled, I answer, it was because I think that in the communities of the maintaining option of subjects of ignorant and besotted and besotted and possible possible with an intended to cates, but a million of subjects of ignorant and besotted or a million of subjects of ignorant and besotted and the projects of ignorant and besotted and the political accessity, of free, vigorous, and prospectous. I mean activity because derived from the postal service itself. A postal railroad across the continent, within or over own dominion, would stand on the same footing with our present overland wagon road, or our steamahip lines between New York and San Francisco. But this is a very small element in the question. Other great elements are the maintaining of peace, and order, and authority, our the savage tribes in the interior of this continent; and, if need be, which God forefend, herefore the savage tribes in the interior of this continent; and, if need be, which God forefend, herefore the savage tribes in the interior of this continent; and of law in Territories organized within that region; and, sti

overruled, I answer, it was because I think that it is time for deliberation to end, and for action to begin. In other words, I am in earnest in desiring to see a Pacific railroad built.

American communities which are growing up on the Pacific coast from the Golf of California to the boundary of British Oregon, as well as the boundary of British Oregon, as well as the colonitation of the United States but the exercise of security of those communities against danger in

THE WEAKNESS OF SLAVERY.

can negroes under register, as the wards of Eng-and, and entitled to all the freedom enjoyed by the white inhabitants, whenever the British overnment thinks proper to enforce the rights of guardianship which she has over them by convention with Spain. There is, besides, a trained military force of from 5,000 to 6,000 blacks, prepared to serve, in case of a collision dends, and seldom or never pay dividends when they are constructed through a region in which society has yet to be called into existence. I and promise and expectation, shall, by the imments for European mischief-making, there is and promise and expectation, snail, by the highest provement of facilities for intercourse, commerce, and communication, between us and the Pacific coast, remain the capital of the whole United States of America; or whether it shall dwarf and sink, and by European in its prejudices, and is, in every by European in its prejudices, and is, in every by European in its prejudices, and is, in every become the capital of the United States of Atlan-tic America only; and Mexico, invested as it is tic America only; and Mexico, invested as it is ed, oppressed Cubans are of resisting them.
Placed between two fires—European die

tion in front, and negro insurrect rear-Cuba cannot act by or for herself: and or this Spain relies. On the certainty that the Cubans will not rashly invite upon their families Spain rejects the idea of dismemberge t. By the volition of her own inflexible price, sustained by the inexerable will of Napoleou, who tained by the inexorable will be in turn compels England to under rite his policy, Spain says Cuba must be attract, if not Spanish.

"To the Cubans Napoleon has will, and is Out of

now saying, 'Be prudent and pa the union you not only retain prentices, but you may add to t tent. My flag shall cover an a laborers at 1,000 francs (\$200) transits as well as to cultivate the of tropical America. This che labor will enable you to under bors in our markets, while the i

the Haytien negroes. Her journals say that 'an independent State with American tendens cies cannot be tolerated in the midst of European calculate and the first of destruction has a colonies' and the first of destruction has a colonies and the colonies and the colonies and the colonies are colonies an

From the Philadelphia Inquirer. THE IRON AND COAL REGION OF

sand Big Sioux rivers, we thought a point might be taken from which connections might be made from Chicago, from St. Louis, from Memphis, from New Orleans, and from Texas. In this way, while it might be supposed that the interests of trade, as already established, had determined one or several ternainations on the Atlantic coast—Portland, if you please, or Boston, or New York, or Philadelphia, or Charleston, or New Orleans, or all of thempty: where, on the was a practical one, many: where, on the western borders of the citisting Atlantic States, these several ports could most maturally and easily and conveniently be connected with the route across the continent of \$50,000,000 a year in maintaining the system, in my judgment, sinks into insignificance. It is necessary; and since it is necessary, there is an end of the most unequivocal terms of its advantages.

The editor of the New Orleans Advocate has been point might be taken from which connections might be made from Chicago, from St. Louis, from St. Louis, from Memphis, from New Orleans, and from Texas. In this way, while it might be supposed that the interior of the continent, I believe that accept the interior of the continent, I believe that society will not be maintained in peace in the interior of the continent, I believe that society will not be maintained there successfully, and I believe even that union will not be perfected between the East and though and conveniently will not be maintained there successfully, and I believe even that union will not be perfected between the East and the our own heavis; it will bring us into collision with no forceign State. You may safely the accept that the continent, I believe that successfully, and I believe that society will not be maintained in peace with the normal society will not be maintained in the continent, I believe that successfully, and I believe that society will not be maintained in the continent, I believe that society will not be maintained in the continent, I believe that society will not be mainta

were peace, harmony, and agreement, in the Senate of the United States. It seems to me now that this great tract of unoccupied lands, waste, desolate, stretching away between us and the Pacific coast, is so distant from the South, so separated from us, so distant from the South, so separated from us, district, and the very place for Northern enter.

man whom, above all others, he honored and loved: "He was moderate in acting for himself; but, when acting for the Commonwealth, was dignified and effective."

Little among the write and free colored 354, which is entered from a bay outside, where ships can safely anchor in seven to ten father of consequence, and hence Slavery has no but, when acting for the Commonwealth, was dignified and effective." very strong hold upon the community. Its adaptation to a free farming population may be indeed from the fact that it and a strong that the fact that the fac be judged from the fact that it ranks among the best corn-producing counties of the State, The Washington States, edited by Mr. Pryor, and is first in the production of wheat. It also red-haired man, rejoiced in the name of Salter, f Virginia, draws the following picture of the eplorable weakness of a slaveholding commutoes, of every variety; and is foremost in the wonderfully transforming properties of modes. number of milch cows. These advantages, hair-dyes, and one remains "There are in Cuba not far from 180,000 Afri- added to its mineral wealth, render Chatham usage of the Protestant Episcopal Church, to one of the most desirable portions of the South.

The Central railroad passes though the adjoin
"I thought it was directed in the Rubric that ing county of Orange, within twenty miles of the coal district. Northern capital and enter"It is, sir," returned the red-haired man;
"and I adhered strictly to the precept till I prise, if turned into this channel, might make dyed," (died.) Chatham the garden of the South in a few

For the National Era.

LINES.

Leaden gray the water rolls

Beneath a leaden sky, And for their food amid the storm, The sea-gulls swiftly fly.

November winds blow chill without

The leaves are scattered wide, And coldly o'er you yellow grass

Sailless at anchor lie the ships,

Although the storm clouds rage above

The sun is hid by these dark clouds.

The islands by the mist;
By faith we know the sun still shines;

Pours the unpitying tide

Within the harbor safe.

And seek the bay to chai

To faith, my soul, oh list.

less man.

And when my life is leaden gray

The brightness all concealed, Remember there's a Sun above,

Which soon will be revealed.

THE FREEDOM OF DEBATE. - The Hon. Joshua

R. Giddings lectured in the Tremont Temple, Boston, on Wednesday evening. His subject was, "Twenty Years in Congress." In the course of his lecture, according to the Atlas, he related the following incident, which will be read with interest at this time:

"In Congress, they sometimes had to make meeting ander creat difficulties of which Mr.

eches under great difficulties, of which Mr.

vears .- Ed. Era.

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Three clergymen, one of whom, naturally

wonderfully transforming properties of modern hair-dyes, and one remarked, alluding to the

the Psalter (Salter) should be read," (red.)

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ing volumes are already issued:

spurred him on. When he had concluded, he [Mr. G.] replied in mild terms, as would be imagined; but Mr. B. did not so regard it, and coming round to within four feat of him. Montgomery
Moore
Paruell and Tickell
Pope
Prior
S ott said Mr. Giddings, 'I never had been knocked down; it would be a curiosity, and so of course Churchill I repeated it. [Loud and prolonged applause.]
Some members tried to get him away, but I told them to let him alone; he was a poor, harmless man.

"Dawson, of Louisiana, a professed duellist, come along and placing his head on his picted. came along, and placing his hand on his pistol, and cocking it, said, 'd—n him, I'll shoot him!'

Mr. Giddings did not think he was in any danger, but others did, and a slaveliolder from Maryland, armed with bowie-knife and pistol, Marvell

sions are uncertain evidence. A case in illustration recently occurred in Indiana. Joel Gresh, suspected of being engaged in the late robberies at Crawfordsville, was seized by lynchers, and hung up to the limb of a tree by the early with a view of foreign him to a few or the limb of a tree by the color with a view of foreign him to fee the limb of a tree by the side with a view of foreign him to fee.

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For the National Era. HERMAN; VOUNG KNIGHTHO BY E. FOXTON, CHAPTER XVI-Concluded That was Romanism again, m slavish, cruel, unreasoning

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eet were given her to trot about s mistake to boil them. There quadruped, whose fortissimi have substituted as a sacrif ach sacrifice was required of her further advantage of providing at jelly for her patients."

jelly for her patients."

Come, come, come! Stop langhi I say, or Fwill join the order of La will make a compromise with you that no sect contains all truth or he

that the Romish church may be no the Protestant; but will you tell n all, in sober earnest, how it is that Because, when I was disposed she appeared to me in a vision, a gle a vampire of corrupt and mortal h elf, and preying on the life of lom! Because she seems to me, lik oddess, to delight in the tortures piritual, and the untimely death, and young! Because, but yesterday, or aught I know, to this day-in he irtual licenses for every crime

old!* Because she seems to me, miracles, to throw discredit on the and sometimes to make the good motto, where her own interests are Because—the head and front of l inst now, I confess, in my eyesme to have obtained possession, by

gement and artifice, of my artless, pecting lady-love! " Licenses to crime! Managen fice!' Herman, you shock and ter than I can tell. Are not you Surely, Bishop Devereux! But know him, or you would know that suspicion of cheating, or being ch I have often heard of him. I

cts. a saint." "I do not dispute-I scarcely d was educated at a Jesuits' co not? May not his conscience and ing have been early tampered with

ght my truest." Perhaps I cannot forget that

I met you, after years of separa myself separated from you stil eared, forever. Could not speak not hear from you the only words cared to hear from mortal lipsyou, when you thought me dying Oh, Herman, it was terrible But, indeed, he was not to blame self that you were unworthy ; But might he not, ought he 1, to have asked more? On o

did not spare you. It strikes me not have volunteered to take off nanagement of your own affairs. manage them better for you than yourself. When you followed his helplessness and trust, which obeen so touching to him, and outh and inexperience under his might he not, with his knowledge and insight into character, has whether my offences were of too to be expiated by the amount which I had already undergone? have tried to find out whether the one in which a reconciliation could by a little delicate paternal me part of your adopted spiritual had even had the natural feeling still retained any memory of his might, knowing you, have guess suffering. Might he not, before si

door between us, have inquired w earthly happiness was really "I do not know. I wish he to do all for the best. He did matrimony; and it was hardly that he should take pains to lead that all? What else have you l whom? Speak out, and let The worst is nothing that a look so pale; and, I repeat, what against him, as I conceive, he from yourself. The world says is a good and upright man in all buts will your descriptions.

but a wily and unscrupulous propr you say seems to me to confir It does not confirm my vie I did not mean to represent him
"No, dearest; you mean to
ways do, to speak the truth; and
for you. But all through your for you. But all through your seemed to see, as if through a n figure of a kind but crafty prichindfold by a sort of spiritual the place which he would be the place which he would be placed by the place which he would be placed by the place which he would be placed by the placed blindfold by a sort of spiritual the place which he really thou

you, or at least for the interests but all the while assuring you were open, and that you were g These charges are very v Can you make none more speci "Not of a single direct falseb misapplied and exaggerated are ly worse than falsehoods, becau ble and effective. He exagge verted truths, I thought, in pers Jour really very hard case was scribing as he did the disad which learning and genius la and in endeavoring to convin might, could, or should not p woman of genius.

woman of genius. Whether you I do not know or care, unless y no amount of genius could mak and delightful to me than you less; but I do know that your in these days of universal printive pieces anonymously withou upon yourself a volley of critic at all, either way. If you had une or two which passed unan analyzed, I grant that his test in one decisive. With your very

or color, form, and expression *I have one now in my possession